The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5025. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Entrance of the French Forces into Rome.

Prussia to Sustain Italy Against France.

Napoleon Charged with a Violation of the September Treaty.

FRANCE, ITALY AND ROME.

Entrance of the French Troops into the Holy City—The Italian Reserve Called Out—Prussia Pledged to Support Italy Against France.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City.

The Italian Reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussa has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France.

It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

Prime Minister Menabrea Justifies the Advance of the Italian Troops into Papal Territory.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—3 P. M.

Gen. MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal Territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government, andthe violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—Gen. Warren Found Guilty of Treason and Felony.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

The trial of Gen. WARREN, for complicity in Fenianism, was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

Consols for money....94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70¼
Illinois Central Railway shares....81
Erie Railway shares....47

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—2 P. M.

Consols for money....94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70 1-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares....81
Erie Railway Shares....47
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds. 20¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 2—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

Cotton quiet and steady. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 9d. per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—White California, 15s. 9d. per cental, and No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 14s. Barley, 5s. 4d. per 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. per 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 51s. ₱ 504 lbs. Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. ₱ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ₱ 200 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. ₱ cwt. for the highest range of fine.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. ₱ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Fine Pale. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for North American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ₱ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £11 ₱ ton for Thin Oblong. Whale Oil, £40 ₱ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ₱ ton. Sperm Oil, £115 ₱ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2—2 P. M.

Cotton dul. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 6d. California White Wheat, 15s. 9d., and No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 14s. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 51s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. Pork, 72s. Bacon, 52s. Lard, 52s. 9d. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Fine Pale. Tallow 45s. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firmer, but still quoted at 26s. Spirits Turpentine 27s. Petroleum—1s. 6d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Refined.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2—2 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Linseed Oil, £10 10s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115.

ANTWERP, Friday, Nov. 2—2 P. M.

PETROLEUM—50 francs for Standard White.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Nov. 2—Noon.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, from Boston Oct. 23, has arrived here, on the way to Liverpool.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Removal of the Capital of Arizona—Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 1.

Arizona advices of Oct. 18 are received. Gov. MCCORMICK's action in signing the bill for the removal of the Capitol to Tuscor is severely criticised.

The Indians attacked a stage near Soda Lake, Oct. 17, and killed Dr. E. M. SHAW, of the United States Army. On the next night they surrounded Mail Springs Station, but were compelled to decamp by the arrival of troops.

Mr. VALENTINE, formerly a partner in the Vulture Company, was killed by the Indians near Tuscor, but succeeded in killing four Indians before receiving his death wound.

The Indians are murdering the whites in every direction, driving off stock and destroying all improvements.

Cleared, ship *Liverpool*, for Woosung, with 2,269 sacks of wheat.

A fire occurred in the town of San Juan to-day, destroying a block of buildings in the principal street. Loss, $100,000.

The steamboat *Arrow* was burned yesterday near the mouth of the Mokelumne River, while on the way to Sacramento.

Flour—Superfine, $7 25; Exta, $8. Wheat quiet at $2 50@2 60.

Legal-tenders, 72¾.

Arrival of Whalers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Nov. 1.

Arrived, ship Rossoe, 23 days from the Arctic Ocean, with 975 barrels oil, and 14,000 pounds of bone. Spoke Marengo, with 250 barrels oil and 2,000 pounds bone; Nautilus, 851 barrels oil; Courier, 150 barrels oil, all bound for Honolulu.

Massachusetts, 23 days from Arctic Ocean, with 1,050 barrels oil and 16,000 pounds bone. Spoke E. Swift, with 7 whales; Sein, 1 whale; St. George, 13 whales; Thomas Dickson, 8 whales; Martha, 2 whales; Minerva, 17 whales; Norman, 7 whales; Ocean, 6 whales; Oliver, 9 whales; Oriole, 8 whales; Lagoda, 10 whales; J. P. West, 9 whales; John Howland, 8 whales; John Carter, 2 whales; Ira Perry, 13 whales; James Mowry, 7 whales; Islander, 14 whales; Illinois, 7 whales; Hibernia, 7 whales; Joseph Davis, 6 whales; George Howland, 8 whales; Gayhead, 13 whales; Florida, 6 whales; Eugenia, 13 whales; Alpha, 7 whales; Active, 7 whales; Washington, 16 whales.

Ship Fanny, 22 days from the Arctic Ocean, with 550 barrels oil and 18,000 pounds bone. She spoke Monticello, with 1,000 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone; Navia, 550 barrels oil, 10,000 pounds bone; ——, 250 barrels oil, 4,000 pounds bone, bound for Hilo.

Ship Harrison, 22 days from Behrings Straits, with 5,000 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone. Spoke Marengo, of New-Bedford, with 5 whales.

The Massachusetts, from the Arctic Ocean yesterday, reports additional whalers, as follows: Adeline, 7 whales; Aurora, 5 whales; California, 3 whales; Cicero, 9 whales; Corinthian, 12 whales; James Allen, 3 whales; Helen Morse, 7 whales; Malin, 8 whales; Melo, 2 whales; Nautilus, 10 whales; Ohio, 2 whales; Oliver Crocket, 7 whales; President, 17 whales; Progress, 3 whales; Brothers, 15 whales; Trident, 12 whales.

TENNESSEE.

A Child Killed in a Circus—Two Murderers Sentenced to be Hung.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

Little ALICE, the child equestrian of ROBINSON's show, was thrown from her horse while performing at Athens last Thursday, and killed.

JOHN NANCE, convicted of killing MCBEE, in Granger County, during the war, and HUFF, a black man, convicted of killing KILPATRICK, at Chattanooga, last year, were to-day sentenced by the Supreme Court of the State to be hung on Friday, the 27th of December next. The Court adjourns next week.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Funeral of Gov. Andrew—General Manifestations of Sorrow.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Manifestations of mourning for the death of Gov. ANDREW, whose funeral took place this afternoon, are very general in this city and throughout the State. Dispatches from numerous cities and towns report the tolling of bells, flags at half-mast, and partial suspension of business. Seldom, if ever before in Massachusetts, has the death of an individual called for so universal an expression of sorrow. The public obsequies took place in the Arlington-street Church, and were very solemn and imposing.

ILLINOIS.

Burning of a Railroad Machine-Shop.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The machine-shop, foundry, lumber and lumber sheds and dry-houses, with tools and machinery, belonging to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, at Bloomington, Ill., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss on material and building is estimated at $12,500 to $15,000. The damage to the road from delay will be much more. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The following additional dispatch is from the President of the road:

Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., New-York:

A fire occurred at Bloomington shops last night. Loss about $100,000; covered by insurance. No rolling stock damaged, except one engine and five cars being built or repaired. The fire will not interfere with the operation of the road.

F. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

KANSAS.

Railroad Matters—Colored Suffrage—Gen. Grant for President.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 1.

An engine and train of cars crossed the Kansas River to-day on a temporary bridge.

The first section of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, eighty miles, will be completed to Ottawa by January 1. President STURGIS intends to push the road vigorously. The route of the road passes through the great pine region of the Illinois, Arkansas and Red Rivers.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARK has just completed a thorough canvass of this State, and has made about seventy speeches. He thinks that negro suffrage will be adopted by the coming election.

Grant clubs are being formed all over the State. Gov. CRAWFORD, Senators POMEROY, ROSS and RODNEY CLARK are understood to favor GRANT for President. The Lawrence *Journal*, Leavenworth *Bulletin*, and Topeka *Record* support him.

MAINE.

Foot Race Against Time.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 2.

WALTER BROWN, the oarsman, ran a foot race this afternoon, at Forest City Park, against time, accomplishing five miles in thirty-two minutes and forty seconds, winning the race, with 40 seconds to spare.

GEORGIA.

The Convention Election—Further Returns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 2.

This district has gone for Convention by about 300 majority. The total city vote cast was 2,511, and the county vote was 1,423.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The result of the election in Muscogee County is as follows: Number of votes cast, 1,744, all for Convention. About fifty whites voted.

Messrs. ASHBURN, J. G. MAUL, of Alabama; THOS. GILBERT, of Chattahoochie County; VAN. JONES, of Columbus, and J. C. CASEY, of Marion County, the last two negroes, are elected to the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The returns, as far as received, indicate that the majority of the vote cast was for Convention.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Marine News.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 2.

SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch Standard is offered at 8@8¼ reals ₱ arrobe. Molasses scarce; quoted at 5¾ reals for clayed. Honey, 4¼. Apples, 6@8. Hoops, 50. Flour, 14 50. Beeswax—8¼ for Brown and 10¾ for White. Bacon 15 ₱ quintal. Petroleum, 8¼ in barrels and 4¾ in tins. Hams—Sugar-cured 22 and ordinary 16, ₱ cwt. Lard declining; 16 in tierces, and 18¾ in 25-pound tins. Potatoes, 4 25. Tallow, 13.

Exchange on London, 16¾ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 25 ₱ cent. discount. Gold, 4¼ @5 ₱ cent. premium.

Sailed, steamers *Columbia* and *Fah-Kee*, for New-York.

YELLOW FEVER.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The number of yellow fever deaths during the twenty-four hours ending this evening were three, and for the week eight.

Death of an Aged Citizen of Boston.

Mr. JOHN FOSTER died in Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at the advanced age of 95 years and 16 days. He retained his intellectual faculties complete until the hour of his death. Until within two or three years he was in the habit of taking out-of-door exercise in walking, and of spending much time in reading. His memory was unusually good, and he possessed a large fund of anecdote and reminiscence concerning the public men and public events of the country from fifty to eighty years ago. He had seen GEORGE WASHINGTON, and has sometimes of late years mentioned how distinctly he could recall the expression and features of his face. His father, Capt. SAMUEL FOSTER, of Roxbury, served under WASHINGTON during the Revolutionary war, and was one of the famous party that threw the tea overboard into Boston harbor in 1773. JOHN FOSTER became a member of the Church in early manhood, and its precepts were his guide through life. For 67 years he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department in the week ending to-day was $521,500. The amount forwarded hence during the same period was as follows: United States Depository at Chicago, $100,000; to National Banks and others, $159,602. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $132,800. Total amount issued to date, $304,287,641. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,048,796, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,235,796. Treasurer SPINNER holds the following securities in trust for the National Banks, viz.: For circulating notes, $340,720,950; for deposits of public moneys, $38,170,450; total, $378,870,700. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $351,100.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Col. N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, returned to Washington this morning. He accompanied the Southern Railroad Committee on its trip to the South, visiting Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville. At the last named city the Committee will spend a few days by invitation of the Legislature of Tennessee, and then return to this city. Col. ORDWAY has left for Louisville and Cincinnati, where the Committee of Elections is about closing the evidence in Col. MCKEE's case, and will probably reach Washington on Wednesday. After staying here a day or two with the Judiciary Committee, Col. ORDWAY will go to Connecticut and Boston, where two other committees have been in session, for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by them.

THE TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The following dispatches were received to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

Please congratulate the President and the country upon the entire success of the Indian Peace Commission thus far. It concluded a treaty of peace with the Cheyennes of the South on the 28th, this being the only tribe that has been at war in that quarter. More than 2,000 Cheyennes were present. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes treated together. We also made a distinct treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches confederated, of which tribes there were present four or five thousand souls. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The Commission expect to reach Laramie by the 9th inst., where Commissioner BEAUVAIS telegraphs us we will meet the Crow, Sioux, Northern Arrapahoes, and all the Northwestern Indians.

(Signed) N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs and President of Peace Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 1.

O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

The Indian Peace Commission has this day arrived seventy-five hours from Medicine Lodge Creek. Treaties of peace has been effected with the five tribes south of the Arkansas, and I congratulate you upon the results thus far accomplished. The Commission will leave the 30th inst. for the North Platte and Fort Laramie.

(Signed) A. S. H. WHITE,
Secretary Indian Peace Commission.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Mention has heretofore been made of the Belgian-Franco counterfeiters. Col. WOOD, of the Secret Service Division, with his force, has continued on their track, and STANCQU, the expert lithographer, and UHLRICH, the expert engraver, two of this gang, have been secured, and are now in jail in Toronto, Canada, awaiting an order for their transfer to Brooklyn, N. Y., according to the Extradition Treaty. CUSHARD, one of the same gang, is in jail in Brooklyn. It is said this gang counterfeited all kinds of greenbacks and fractional currency, the $500 note included, and also the well-designed gold-bearing interest coupons of various bonds. Col. WOOD has secured all the presses, stones, plates, dies and tools of this gang, including the plates of the gold-bearing coupons. There are over fifty of these stones, with the impressions of the counterfeit plates upon them, from five cent notes up to one thousand dollar notes. One of the gang attempted to erase the impressions of the plates on the stones after his partners were arrested, by means of sand and water, but the attempt proved a failure, for Col. WOOD's experts again restored the face of the impression by a chemical process.

PENSION CLAIMS.

At the Pension Office, the whole number of claims received during the month of October, original and increase of widows, &c., was 1,719; of individuals, 1,880—total, 3,599. The number of claims admitted, original and increase of widows, &c., was 314; of individuals, 576—total, 890. The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 6,270; the number of letters written was 5,313; the number of circulars sent was 21,257. In the Bounty Land Division, 47 warrants, of 160 acres each, were issued; 3 of 120 acres, and 1 of 60 acres. The whole number of warrants issued during the month was 51, covering 7,960 acres. The number of claims received was 106; suspended, 169.

OFFICERS ORDERED SOUTH.

The following order was to-day issued from the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, Nov, 2, 1867.

CIRCULAR.—All officers belonging to stations in the South who have been absent from their commands on account of the yellow fever, will proceed to their stations in time to be present thereat on the 30th of this month.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
(Signed)
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Capt. BILLE, formerly Secretary of Legation to the Danish Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Danish Ambassador at Washington.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week were $6,013,000.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Detached—Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.

Ordered—Lieut.-Commander Francis B. Blake, to the Naval Academy.

Honorably Discharged—Acting Ensigns R. L. W. Jones and A. F. Aldrich, Jr.

Brevet Major S. G. Willaver, Captain Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps, and Brevet Major R. B. Roberts, First Lieutenant Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps, are mustered out and honorably discharged; Second Lieut. Wm. Atwood, Nineteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. F. W. Taggard, Fourth Infantry, are relieved from duty in the Adjutant-General's office; Brevet Major W. M. Dunn, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, is ordered to report to Gen. Pope for duty as Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major-Gen. R. B. Ayres, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-eighth Infantry, is ordered to his regiment.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral H. K. HOFF to hold himself in readiness to take command of the North Atlantic squadron in the early part of December, thus relieving Rear Admiral PALMER.

The New Delegate from New-Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner*, a religious paper published at Pittsburgh, Penn., speaks as follows of the election in New-Mexico of a delegate to Congress:

The late election for Congressional Delegate is further evidence that the masses are beginning to think for themselves. Local issues divided the two candidates. One was a native born son of the Territory and of the Church. The other was an adopted citizen, who announced himself in favor of schools, railroads, manufactories, immigration and development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory. On these principles he was elected by 549 majority, out of 17,645 votes cast in the election. This is the more significant, as the result is in opposition to many, if not all, of their spiritual guides. This is the first time in the history of this people that a candidate has been elected by the votes of a large portion of the natives, on the American ideas of progress. That it is a great advance upon the past, and indicates a brighter future, no one can doubt. We bespeak a favorable reception of the Delegate, Gen. CLEVER, at the hands of Congress, that he may secure such legislation for this Territory as this people most urgently need. We have no Sabbath law in New-Mexico, and are not likely to have one soon, unless Congress passes a law upon Sabbath observance for all the Territories.

EX-GOV. ANDREW.

Funeral Services in Boston—Action of the Suffolk Bar and of the Members of the Legislature—Eulogy by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, P. M., Nov. 2, 1867.

This community mourn the death of Ex-Gov. ANDREW with the sincerest grief. He had a strong and peculiar claim upon the people of Massachusetts, but his death is looked upon as a national calamity. To-day the last tributes of respect to the honored eceased were paid, an d the funeral rites were observed according to the programme agreed upon by the civic and military authorities.

At a meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar this morning, the members took appropriate action on the death of their deceased brother. Hon. HENRY W. PAINE presided. The sad event called forth a number of eulogistic addresses, and a committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, to be presented at a meeting of the Bar on Monday next. Arrangements were also made to attend the funeral.

The members of the last Legislature, in obedience to a call issued, met at the State Library this morning, to notice in a fitting manner the recent public bereavement. After the organization of the meeting, Speaker STONE addressed the meeting in a manner that brought tears to the eyes of many of those present. A committee, appointed to prepare and report resolutions, of which Hon. HARVEY JEWELL was chairman, offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts have heard with inexpressible pain the tidings of the sudden death of Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW, late Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That as citizens of the Commonwealth, we recall with peculiar pleasure the traits of character of Gov. ANDREW which so much endeared him to the people—his simple, earnest devotion to the principles of true equality and liberty—his love of all men, independent of their circumstances—his warmth, earnestness and frankness in expressing and defending his individual opinions on all proper occasions, and in face of whatever opposition and obloquy—his true and steadfast support of what he considered right against all personal or party considerations—his loyalty and steadfastness in his personal friendships—and, above all, his self-reliance and indomitable courage.

Resolved, That we recall his public services with both pleasure and pride: his early and clear discernment of the contest which was to follow the election of the late lamented President LINCOLN; his earnest efforts to prepare the minds of the people of Massachusetts for the struggle which he saw impending; his foresight in procuring the arming and full equipment of the militia of the Commonwealth even in the first weeks of his Executive service, thus enabling the people of this State to stand at the very portals of the great historic period of this country now as in the first Revolutionary struggle for freedom, and to offer now, as then, the first sacrifice of blood shed upon the altar, and to place Massachusetts troops first among the defenders of the national capital; his tender solicitude and care for those who first fell; his continued and never-ending attention to the wants of all our soldiers on the field; his constant devotion to the memory of all who suffered and died for the country; his unceasing and untiring labors amid the darkest and gloomiest hours to cause this State to discharge, if possible, even more than its full peoportion of duty to the common cause; his persistent and triumphant efforts to effect the arming and enfranchisement of the blacks, and make our contest appear to the nations to be what it in truth was,—a revolution for freedom and liberty, gaining thereby for us not only great augmentation of our war-like resources, but the moral support of all free people;—the fiery eloquence with which he inspired the people during the whole civil war:—in fine, his whole course of service in connection with his five years' administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth;—and we declare it as our solemn conviction that the proud position of our State as among the first, if not the first of the States in the late great struggle, is due chiefly to the self-denying and patriotic efforts and labors of JOHN A. ANDREW.

Resolved, That in his decease the Commonwealth and the nation alike have suffered an irreparable lose; that his reputation had become national, and we well might have hoped for him the highest national offices and honors; that we believe the people of the whole country, of all parties, looked upon him as one who while he was radical in his opinions and frank and fearless in expressing them, was yet eminently conservative in his methods of action, and sought to obtain the accomplishmene of all his purposes through and under the well-settled modes provided in the Constitution and Laws.

Resolved, That our grief and mourning under this sudden and unexpected bereavement can be best softened and assuaged by a consideration of his high personal character and his numerous and conspicuous private virtues and the uniform purity of his life, and an humble submission to the inscrutable decree of an Allwise Providence, who doeth according to His will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the presiding officer of this meeting and by the clerks of the two branches, be transmitted to the family of the deceased with assurance of our sincere condolence with them in this great public and private affliction.

The impressive funeral services took place at the Arlington-street Church. As early as 11 o'clock the vicinity of the church was crowded with people. Brief funeral services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, in Charles-street, by Rev. JAS. FREEMAN CLARKE, at the conclusion of which the casket containing the remains were escorted to the church. Immediately following the hearse were gentlemen who had served on the late Governor's Staff. The pall-bearers were his Honor Chief-Justice Bigelow, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. J. M. Stone, his Honor Mayor Norcross, ex-Govs. Levi Lincoln, J. H. Clifford, Emory Washburn, George S. Boutwell, H. J. Gardner, N. P. Banks. Immediately following the pall-bearers into the church was a large delegation of the colored people of Ward Six.

The Church was filled to overflowing. After the introductory services, and the reading of the Scriptures and the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. CLARKE delivered the following address:

Why has this great company assembled here to-day? Why have all these magistrates, Judges, Senators, men of business, men of literature, left their legislation, their work, their study and come around this coffin? Why does the energy of Boston give this hour to thought and tears? Why, to-day, out of Boston, out of Massachusetts, out of New-England, on the prairies of Illinois and the Sea Islands of Georgia does grief rest on the souls of men and women, thinking of him who lies here before us? When I received the news of this great loss. I was in Vermont, just entering a convention, and one of its members rose and said, "Go back to Massachusettes and tell them that we, in Vermont, are all mourners with them to-day; that there is not a loyal or an intelligent man or woman in our State who does not grieve to-day as much as you do in Massachusetts." Whence this great interest in our brother? A soldier of the West in Louisiana said to a friend in Maine, "I knew the whole name of only one Governor—that is John A. Andrew." It is not merely because he held the high office of Chief Magistrate. Others less widely known have done this. It was not merely because of his great abilities. Others, perhaps, with more shining qualities than his, have passed away with no such sense of loss as this. It is not even because of the work he did for the Union in its hour of danger, or his services, eminent as they were during the bitter war. These are not yet fully understood, not wholly known, even by ourselves. We come here to-day, not because of his office, for he was a private citizen; not because of his genius, for it was plain, practical, simple; not because of any long and large commerce, for ten years ago he was so little known that his name was not in the American Cyclopædia, and he had not yet held his first office, that of member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. But to-day JOHN ALBION ANDREW is mourned as no other man in the Union would be lamented, because of his character; because everybody fully trusted him; because he was the one man in the Union whom every one knew to be perfectly reliable; unselfish; transparent as a piece of crystal; to be trusted in any great danger or emergency with absolute confidence; the one man whom it seems as if we could not spare, because the one man to whom this whole distracted, divided, betrayed nation could choose in any coming hour of danger as a leader in whom all might unite, North and South, East and West, Radicals and Conservatives. We mourn to-day because, he being gone, the Union is not so much the Union as it was—that Mediatorial Character having been taken away. What a lesson is this of the power of character! It has carried him up, during ten short years, from obscurity to eminence. Because God gave him originally the precious gift of such a sweet evenness of temper, such equality of soul, such joy in simple things, such modesty and manliness combined; because he began life with such a sincere purpose of right-doing; because his arm was not to exalt himself, to win fortune, to get fame, to hold power; but to work for God and man; because all these years when few knew much about him, he was faithful to daily duty; faithful to unpopular truth; loyal to freedom, justice, humanity, when the crowd went the other way; because he pursued without haste or rest the way upward into truth and right. Therefore did Providence at last thus exalt him to a great opportunity, such as no man in Massachusetts ever had before, and give him the strength to fulfill a work to be memorable through all time. In this man more than any one else was fulfilled the saying, "If the eye is single the whole body shall be full of light." Whence came that marvelous sagacity which made his judgment so quick, sure, unerring, which has so often astonished me as I sat in his room during the war, while matter after matter would come up to be decided—important, various, complicated—touching the interests of the State, the nation, the army, the Treasury, or of individuals. He never hesitated, never doubted, seldom said "Come to-morrow," but, applying his mind to each case, the sunlight seemed at once to penetrate the mist, and every point came out clear. The difficulty ceased to be a difficulty—the problem was solved, the decision was arrived at and he went on to the next point or question. So it was that during all the war he could do the work of four men, dictating letters, answering questions, attending to high or low, continuing to perform his duty as secretary of Father TAYLOR's Port Society, a Superintendent of a Sunday-school, when Governor of a State in the rush of a civil war; going to Washington to keep Mr. SEWARD from going backward, to help Mr. LINCOLN a step forward; to explain to Mr. STANTON the question concerning negro soldiers, sometimes saving to Massachusetts $20,000 or $30,000 by a single trip to the capital, or comforting the heart of a poor negro woman by obtaining tidings of her son in the army; meantime attending to every detail of the common duties of a Governor as Governor had seldom done before, visiting all the institutions of the State constantly and regularly, and forming a personal acquaintance with the boys at Westboro' or the girls at Lancaster, and giving such wise and honest counsel to the young ladies at Framingham and Salem Normal schools as they will remember all their lives. I believe he was able to do this immense work, not merely because of his unrivalled sagacity, but because his eye was single, because he never had to stop to think how this or that decision would affect himself—never a thought of his own populorit or unpopularity, but simply what was right and what was best. No mote of egotism, vanity or selfishness blinded his eye; no prejudice, envy or hatred clouded that clear vision. He had no enemies; he could not have any. People might dislike him, be angry with him for neglecting this or doing that which interfered with their pet projects or special interest, but abuse him as they might, misrepresent him as they did, slander him for this or that, they never could make he angery with them. The sweet milk of human kindness no mortal could ever sour. He could not be partial or prejudiced, or unjust even if he had tried to be so; in such staple equilibrum was his mind maintained by the steadfast gravitation of heart to justice and honesty. In him was illustrated also the original and deeper sense of the word integrity. His integrity was the complete balance of the soul, making him go wholly into all that he did, without reserves, limitations or qualifications—"the inner substance of the outer face"—all kept in exact harmony. In that limpid soul all was visible, as in some of the bays of Lake Huron you can see clear to the bottom, sixty feet down, and count every agate or cornelian on the sand. The man who puts himself wholly into all he does, with no side thoughts of self; no prejudices or egotisms holding him back; who is "*totus, teres atque rotundus*," he has one of the elements of unconquerable power in his soul. No one more than JOHN A. ANDREW has seemed to me better to realize this idea, expressed by the WORDSWORTH in his poem of the "Happy Warrior," in such lines as these:

"Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means, and there will stand
On honorable terms; or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop or lie in wait
For wealth or honors or for worldly state.
Whom they must follow on whose head must fall
Like showers of manna if they come at all:
Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,
Or mild concern of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace:
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a lover, and attired
With sudden brightness like a man inspired;
And through the heat of conflict keeps the law,
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
Whom neither slope of danger can dismay,
Nor thought of tender happiness betray;
Who, not content that former worth stands fast,
Looks forward persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self surpass'd."

He was integral in this; that believing wholly in freedom, wholly in the people, he was manly enough to resist the people, oppose his party, and risk willingly and easily all his well-earned popularity, in order to do justice to a miserable wanderer, in order to save his state from fanatical ultraism, in order to preserve his party from rash, narrow, hasty legislation. He was too democratic in heart and faith to be a demagogue, for demagogues despise the people. He could trust their sober second thought, and did so. But it would be a great wrong to truth and christianity to omit here, in the presence of death and eternity, and in these consecrated walls, the fact that JOHN A. ANDREW's character was rooted deep in religion. As his pastor and friend for more than twenty-five years, having met him all this time in our weekly conference meetings when his face would irradiate peace, while he opened to us the Scriptures, expounded Paul, or revealed to the little group of friends the deeper experiences of his life, I ought here to say that I never knew a more pure, simple, straightforward piety than his; faith without narrowness, piety so manly and cheerful. His heart took in all sects and names. He was at home with orthodox and heterodox, with Protestant and Catholic. To-day there sit by his coffin the representatives of some of this largeness of heart; Father Taylor, who has been his intimate friend for so long a time; Mr. GARMES, whose church he so often visited and who coold tell to-day, had we time to hear, of a thousand acts of good-will to the race whom he had served so well. Gov. ANDREW was, the first, I believe, of Massachusetts Governors who went with staff to attend the Commencement of the Roman Catholic College and spoke to the students of their privileges and duties as Massachusetts citizens. We had hoped to have here Father FENORTI, a dear friend of his, but he has been detained; yet let me read a few lines of his note:

"Trying as it is to me, and exceedingly painful to refuse the request, I cannot meet you and the other reverend gentlemen to-morrow morning. I must officiate at a solemn service in Holywood Cemetery at 12:30 o'clock. It is a solemn occasion with us Catholics. Had I an assistant priest, I might be able to manage matters so as to give me an opportunity to perform an act of love and religion toward the sacred remains of a friend whom I have loved and esteemed with an intensity of affection not surpassed by that with which I love my brother. Gov. ANDREW was dear to me. His coming to my house always electrified me. During the long spells of sickness to which I am subjected, his visits, which were very frequent, did me a heart day's good. I cannot express what I feel about it; but I have been wretched since last Wednesday noon. God help us, what is this life after all."

And this reminds me that this day—this lovely Autumn day, on which we bear these sacred remains to the bosom of mother earth—is the Feast of All Souls. How appropriate it is to lay him down to-day; he to whom all souls were so dear; he whose human heart was so large as to know neither Jew nor barbarian, bond nor free, black nor white, rich nor poor, wise nor ignorant. And among his noble sentences, perhaps the noblest of all was this: "I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world, but this I know, that I was never mean enough to despise any man because he was ignorant, or because he was black." Farewell then, good man—good Angel, now! We shall miss you so much and so often; we who loved you during all these past experiences; to whom so many can say:

"Friend of long years with friendship tried,
By many a bright and dark event,
In doubts, our Judge; in life our guide,
In all our stay and ornament."

Dear friend, dear brother, for a little time farewell. I, who hoped that you would one day stand by my coffin, and say a few kind words about me, out of that generous heart, can only offer you these imperfect expressions of my own. But I should be faithless to your spirit brother, if I ended with any words bvt those of cheer and hope. Here surely are in place those lines with which our friend himself ended one of his great utterhnces in behalf of the nation and race:

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
Or knock at the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Disguise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

The *cortège* then took up its line of march, and proceeded to that beautiful city of the dead, Mount Auburn, where the remains were interred. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city were tolled.

The death of Gov. ANDREW adds another to the list of well-known citizens who have died suddenly in Boston and vicinity within a short time. The last was Hon. JOSEPH A. POND, President of the Senate, and those just before him were Charles A. Babcock, Dr. George Jackson, Hon. Charles F. Dana, Archibald Foster, Sir Frederic Bruce and Samuel Bradley.

A meeting had been called at Faneuil Hall for this evening, at which the late Governor was expected to speak upon the questions of the day; and a meeting also had been called by the Suffolk Conference of the Unitarian churches, to be held on Sunday evening, at which he had been expected to preside. The former meeting has been abandoned; and in view of the death of Gov. ANDREW, the latter meeting will be made a commemorative service. This whole community feels that death has stilled a heart which ever beat warmly for the best interests of man.

VIGIL.

The Negro Difficulties at Taylor's Farm, Va.

From the following official letter from the Freedmen's Bureau, it would seem that what is known as "the Taylor's Farm affair" has not yet been settled:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF R. F. AND A. L.,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1867.

James Norcom, Esq., Portsmouth, Va.:

SIR: I am directed by Major-Gen. HOWARD to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst, referred from the President of the United States, regarding the refusal of the freedmen to vacate the lands owned by Mr. E. TAYLOR, and in reply to inform you that this Bureau has used every effort to induce the freedmen to leave the same peaceably, but they have refused. The matter now properly belongs to the civil courts, this Bureau having no authority to eject them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Suit Against a Massachusetts Railroad.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 30.

We learn that a gentleman of this city has commenced an action against the Eastern Railroad Corporation, claiming heavy damages for injuries received under the following circumstances: It is well known to the public that during a portion of the months of April and May last the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads, owing to some quarrel between themselves, sold tickets to a number of points on their respective roads at a large discount from former rates. The plaintiff visited the Boston station of the defendants, and purchased a quantity, which they now refuse to honor for a passage. Attempting to ride with one a few days since, he was informed by the conductor—who took up the ticket and kept it—that it was only good for the amount it cost, and the balance of the present fare must be paid. Plaintiff declined—acting under legal advice—to pay any more, and was ordered to leave the train by the conductor, who stopped it for that purpose, and called the baggage-master to assist him. Refusing to start unless compelled to by superior force, after twice ordering him to leave the car instantly, the conductor suddenly seized his traveling-bag, and carried it away. A violent rain-storm having set in, plaintiff took a severe cold, and now sues for the loss of his baggage, injury, insult, disgrace, inconvenience, &c., to which he was subjected.

REGISTRATION.

The Difficulties of a Voter in Getting Registered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday, the 1st inst., the writer of this made a preliminary effort toward voting. He went to the place where the authorities had said the Board of Registry should sit, and the polls of the election on Tuesday next should be held. The applicant to have his name registered had moved into the district on the 1st of May last. It may be further stated, by way of preliminary, that he is a man who was born in this State, has always resided here, and that his locks are already whitened by the "frosts of time." These facts seem to be necessary to a proper appreciation of the story. And now as to the particulars. The scene is laid in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn—a very respectable portion of it, by the way—the time 9 A. M., Nov. 1.

When the applicant arrived in front of the desk of the Registers, there were two persons in advance of him endeavoring to get their names on the list. They appeared to be men born on the other side of the Atlantic. They had some difficulty about their papers, and the Registers for the space of eighteen minutes argued the case with them. Finally they were declared to be entitled to be registered. Then came the turn of the writer. I give the colloquy as it actually took place. The most of it is verbatim. I simply preface it by saying that there is no attempt to exaggerate anything, and the name only is disguised.

Applicant—My name is SILAS P. CANTON.

Register—Your name is what? Mr. SILES, you say?

Applicant—No; I say my name is CANTON, SILAS P. I see you wish my surname first.

The Register thereupon turned to the letter S and said: "How you spell SILES?"

Applicant—I don't spell "SILES" at all. My name is not SILES. I say my last name is CANTON. Do you wish to write my last name first or not?

Register—I wish to write the first name first, of course. Why ask me if I want the first name last? You do bother the Register.

Applicant—Well, then, if you wish to record my first, or Christian name, first, please write SILAS; and then I have an initial P.

Register—Then I will write SILAS INISH P. (He turns to the page having the letter S, and begins.) SILINSHP——.

Applicant—No, no, that is not my name at all; you seem not to comprehend. My first or Christian name is SILAS; I also have a middle name, which the letter P represents. But I feel quite sure that the letter under which you should enter my name is C. My name, as I have already said, is CANTON.

Register—How many names you say you have?

Applicant—I have given you my name; shall I spell it for you?

Register—Yes, you can, but which name shall I put first?

The Clerk of the Board here suggested that the name should be entered under the letter C. He thought it was sufficiently clear without any further catechizing of the applicant.

Register—I have written it "Silesinish," under the letter S.

An explanation then took place between the Register, who acted as spokesman, and the person who was evidently the Clerk to the Board, which resulted in the Register drawing his hand over the name he had written and then he turned over to the letter C. After some delay the name was written in the register—SILAS B. CANTER. This being done the applicant said, "Will you allow me to look at the name as you have it now?"

Register—I will spell for you; you have no right to see the book. (Reads according to the alphabetical order) Cantor B. Silas. The name, as it stood on the book, was Canter, Silas B. However, after some further delay, the name was corrected so that it read properly. The next point was as to the location. There is no street number to my residence, it being on a corner.

It may be proper to remark here that I had previously ascertained that this was the proper place for me to register my name. Besides, upon going into the room where the Registry Board was doing its business, I applied to the only police officer in attendance to know if that was the right place to register, at the same time giving him the location of my dwelling. With the aid of a map in the room he became satisfied that I was right.

Register—Now we have your name, we will find your residence from the last year's poll list.

Applicant—No you will not. I did not vote in this district last year. I did not live in this ward.

Register—How long have you been in this ward?

Applicant—Since the 1st day of May last.

Register—How long have you been in this district?

Applicant—The same length of time, unless the ward has been redistricted.

Register—But you don't answer the question. I wish to know how long. How many months or years?

Applicant—I say this; I moved to the house I now live in on the 1st day of last May. To-day is the 1st of November.

Register—You are trying to get around the question, and this is against you. (Raising his voice) How long have you been here?

Applicant—(Meekly counting his fingers) May, June, July, August, September, October,—six months to-day since I moved into this Ward.

Register—Well, you must be sworn. Here, officer, where is the book? After considerable inquiry it was ascertained that there was no book in the room. The applicant therefore took off his hat and held up his right hand, intimating that he was willing to take the oath in that way.

Register—No, Sir, that will not do; you put your hat on. We want to bind you. Put your hat on.

Applicant—Why, Sir, I never took an oath in my life with my hat on, and if I know myself, I never will. I have more respect for my Maker than to keep my hat on when I take an oath.

Register—Well, then, Sir, you better not take the oath—it will not bind you.

The Clerk and the Police officer interposed at this stage of the proceedings (it may be remarked here that these persons were the only ones who seemed to understand their portion of the business) and said perhaps this man is not a Jew.

Register—Jew or not, I want this man's oath to bind him.

Applicant—I am not a Jew, but a Christian, and can't swear with my hat on.

Register—Swear your own way then.

[An oath was then read from a book, and the applicant was asked how old he was.]

Applicant—Look at my gray locks.

Register—That won't do. Are you 21 years?

Applicant—Yes.

Register—How old?

Applicant—I decline to answer.

Register—Well, I suppose you are old enough. How long have you been in this country?

Applicant—Ever since I was born.

Register—When was that?

Applicant—I decline to answer.

Register—Did you move into this district for the purpose of voting? [Looking at the questions in the book.]

Applicant—I have said I moved into this ward on the 1st day of May last.

Register—But did you come here to vote?

Applicant—I came here as I told you, and I am going to vote if I can.

Register—That will not do; you must answer the question yes or no, else you can't vote.

Applicant—I shall answer it in no other way than I have; I can't do it; I moved my family into this ward the 1st of May; I live in this ward and district now.

Register—Where are your papers to show it?

Applicant—I have no papers, and don't wish any. I was born in this State, and am a legal voter. Moreover, I shall vote or know the reason why.

Register—(Looking on the book again)—Have you ever been a member of any military organization?

Applicant—No, Sir.

Register—Have you ever been convicted of any crime?

Applicant—I refuse to answer the impertinent and insulting question; I know that I am a voter.

The police officer and a clerk here interposed, and suggested to the Register that he was carrying the thing too far. Thereupon the applicant was notified that it was "all right."

The time occupied in this useless examination was twenty-three minutes and a half. There were two men ahead of me when I went in, and twenty-nine in the line behind me when I came out. If others whose names are not to be found on the poll-list of last year are subjected to a similar catechizing, it is evident there was not time enough for all to register. I do not charge any evil intent on the part of the Register. It was very apparent that he was entirely ignorant of the simplest duties he was called upon to perform. But all American citizens may not be as determined to exercise their right at the polls as the writer of this.

MASS MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats opposed to the regular or "Ring" nominees of the Democratic Party, was held in Washington Hall, corner of South Seventh and Fourth streets, E. D., last night. The meeting was organized by the selection of WILLIAM J. POWELL, of the Thirteenth Ward as Chairman, and Dr. JOHN MURPHY and HENRY B. DAVIS as Secretaries. The first speaker introduced was LEVI S. CHATFIELD. He spoke at length on all the questions that have agitated the country, since the War of 1812, and closed by declaring his belief in the funding of all the national bonds and the universal circulation of non-interest paying currency. TUNIS V. P. TALMAGE was the next speaker. He briefly but energetically denounced the "Ring," and declared his belief that the present uprising against it would bring 7,000 additional voters to the support of the Democratic State ticket. STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, HY. D. BIRDSALL, HENRY HARTEAU and others followed in vigorous speeches, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

The Great Mickley Coin Sale.

Last evening the sale of this great collection of coins and medals, numbering about 12,000, was concluded at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, at their book trade salerooms, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the auction having been continued every evening since Monday last. The progress of the sale has been duly reported in the TIMES since the first of the list was offered for sale. The very ancient coins and medals having been all disposed of early in the sale, and the more modern coins having taken their places in the rotation of the regular dates, the auctioneer last night reached the last pages of his catalogue, which presented the list of Colonial, State and early confederation coins of America, and medals, many of which were sold for large prices.

The bust of GEORGE II., a bronze medal, bearing on the reverse a weeping figure, seated under a pine tree,—marked as a "splendid proof," was sold for $10 to Mr. CURTIS. A bust of Gen. WOLFE, also in bronze, brought $13 50. A medal marked as a beautiful figure of Peace, standing in a shell, upon the waves, "Peace spreads her influence o'er the Atlantic shores:" reverse a wreath of palm branches, with a dove flying, above, the inscription, "Concord between Great Britain and America;" very fine, indeed, and extremely rare, was purchased by Mr. ANTHON for the British Museum.

A medal of the New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, issued in 1826, was bought by Mr. BUSHNELL for $25. A copy of the "Germantown Medal" of 1777 was knocked down to Mr. BENNET for $20. Another medal of the date of 1783 was sold to Mr. BUSHNELL for $11 50. It was struck in commemoration of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and is described in the catalogue as follows:

"Medal struck in commemoration of the treaty, 1783; a figure emblematical of peace and plenty, with her foot on a warrior, who raises a broken sword, an angel flying above, with trumpet, *fiat pax. ensibius ex martis lux pacis læta resurgit.* Reverse, America, personified by an Indian joining hands with a female figure, who presents an olive branch, five shields, prominent among which is that of the United States; in the exergue, view of a city, *sic hostes concordia juncit amicos.* To which Mr. MICKLEY adds: I believe this medal to be one of the very rarest relating to this country; it is in fine condition."

Probably the most interesting part of the concluding evening of the sale was the disposition of what were catalogued as "Washington Pieces," of which the more important sold as follows:

Large Washington Medal, by C. C. WRIGHT; reverse Declaration of Independence. This medal was WRIGHT's finest work; fine bronze proof, extremely rare. Sold to Mr. COMSTOCK for $20.

View of the Landing of Columbus and History of America, in eighteen lines; reverse Declaration of Independence. Same as the last medal; splendid proof, and equally rare with the preceding. Sold to Mr. COMSTOCK for $13.

The Eccleston Medal, finely executed bust in armor; rev. Indian standing, "The land was ours," &c.; by WEBB; splendid proof in bronze; sold to Mr. COHEN for $10.

A fine bust of WASHINGTON, struck in commemoration of his birth, with the inscription "Washington, born Dec. 21," and bearing on the reverse a beautiful figure of Fame with trumpet, and bearing a wreath of laurel; the sun rising over the ocean, with a ship in the distance, and pearing on the reverse the motto "Wisdom, virtue and patriotism," which medal was in "perfect, nearly proof condition," was sold to Mr. HARRISON for $31. Mr. BREVOORT bought for $30 what is known as VOLTAIRE's medal of WASHINGTON, a bronze proof, extremely rare. One of the most, if not the most, valuable specimens contained in Mr. MICKLEY's collection of Washington pieces was the one thus described in the catalogue: Bust facing right, hair arranged in a queue, "Gen. Washington;" reverse, 13 stars, forming the centre of a sun, which occupies the field of the coin, "Confederatio, 1785." This unique piece, belonging alike to the series of Confederatios and to the Washingtons, is certainly one of the most valuable of American coins. Unsurpassed in rarity by any, and forming as it does a link between two important series, it cannot fail to be appreciated by collectors; copper, in very fine condition for a piece of this period.

This piece was purchased by the well-known collector, Mr. COGAN, for $160.

The same gentleman gave the same price ($160) for the coin described as follows:

"Washington half-dollar; obv. military bust facing left, 'G. Washington, President, I., 1792;' rev. a large eagle, with wings upraised, fifteen stars about the head, 'United States of America.' This piece is in splendid condition, much finer than the best ever offered for sale, having almost a proof surface, and unquestionably the finest existing, one alone excepted; silver, excessively rare."

Another Washington Cent, of 1792 brought $67 50, Mr. COHEN being the buyer, while the one described in the catalogue as hereinafter mentioned, was purchased by Mr. COHEN for $105.

Washington Cent, bust similar to the last, "George Washington, born Virginia, Feb. 11, 1732;" rev. from the same die as the coin last described. This is the rarest variety of the Washington Cent, being just six times as rare as the naked bust. It is unquestionably unique.

Other Washington cents, in not so good states of preservation, or of less desirable dates and patterns, sold for prices running as follows: $72 50, $67 50, $16, $13, $21 and lesser prices.

Of the Washington medals the following brought good prices: The Washington Masonic medal, in brass, of 1797, with the inscription, "Amor Honor et Justitia," brought $27 50. The same in silver brought $65. The one described as follows also brought $65: Military bust facing left; "Washington, President, 1791;" reverse, a ship, "Liverpool halfpenny." This piece, which must be distinguished from the Liverpool halfpenny with date under the ship, is of extreme rarity, not more than three specimens being known. This being uncirculated and in nearly proof condition, is the finest of the three; copper.

The two described as follows brought respectively $42 50 and $92 50:

Military bust facing right, "George Washington of Virginia;" reverse, two swords crossed, above them a pyramid of fifteen cannon balls, "General of the American Armies, 1775, resigned the command, 1783, elect. President of the United States, 1789." A cast of this medal exists, but it is probable that another original impression is unknown; brass, very fine.

Bust facing right, "George Washington," reverse, shield, surmounted by an eagle, "Liberty and Security, 1795," edge lettered, "An asylum for the oppressed of all nations." This piece must not be confounded with any of the preceding. It will be observed that though near in size to the largest, it bears a date, and is wholly different in other respects from either variety. Being found in no other American collection it is probably unique. The material is copper, bronzed, and the piece is in the finest possible condition.

Other Washington pieces in brass, copper and bronze, with a few in tin, sold at prices ranging from 40 cents up to $10 50.

The whole inventory of the Washington pieces sold for about $1,400.

The list of cents disposed of on Thursday night brought $1,010, or thereabouts.

After the Washington pieces, a number of Mexican and South American coins were sold, but the competition for them was by no means lively, the highest price paid being for a "pattern dollar" of Mexico of 1827, which brought $16 50. The others sold for small prices.

There were some curious incidents connected with the sale, as always happens. For instance, one gentleman bought a lot of silver coins at an average of 92 cents which were worth by weight, to melt up for old silver, $1 25 each.

The sale was well attended and the prices brought were, on the whole, eminently satisfactory to both the owner of the collection and the gentlemanly auctioneers who had the disposal of it.

A number of the choicest coins and medals of the collection, among which were the Pine Tree Shilling of 1650 and 1652, at $52 50 and $50 respectively, and the Lord Baltimore Penny for $370, were purchased by Prof. ANTHON for the British Museum collection. Most of the others will remain in this country.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the frame building No. 69 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by PATRICK DOOLEY as a carpenter shop, causing a loss of $2,000; insured for $800 in the Mechanics' and $2,000 in the Tradesmen's. The building is owned by the Mott estate; loss $800. The residence of Dr. BROOKS, No. 67, was damaged to the extent of $500, mostly by water; fully insured. No. 71, occupied by STEPHEN HAYES, was damaged by water to the extent of $200; insured. No. 602 Sixth-avenue, occupied by JACOB HAFNER as a cabinet shop, was damaged about $2,000; no insurance.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN recommenced issueing licenses on the 29th of last month, and during the four days ending on Friday last, the following had been issued:—To Express Companies 195; carts, 1,793; cartmen, 132; miscellaneous, 113. The aggregate amount received was $1,810. At the end of the present week the law will be rigidly enforced.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GROWING OLD.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

What is it to grow old?
Is it to lose the glory of the form,
The lustre of the eye?
Is it for beauty to forego her wreath?
Yes, but not this alone.

Is it to feel our strength—
Not our bloom only, but our strength—decay?
Is it to feel each limb
Grow stiffer, every function less exact,
Each nerve more weakly strung?

Yes, this, and more! but not,
Ah, 'tis not what in youth we dreamed 'twould be!
'Tis not to have our life
Mellowed and softened as with sunset glow,
A golden day's decline!

'Tis not to see the world
As from a height, with rapt prophetic eyes,
And heart profoundly stirred;
And weep, and feel the fulness of the past,
The years that are no more!

It is to spend long days,
And not once feel that we were ever young.
It is to add, immured
In the hot prison of the present, month
To month with weary pain.

It is to suffer this,
And feel but half, and feebly, what we feel.
Deep in our hidden heart
Festers the dull remembrance of a change,
But no emotion—none.

It is—last stage of all—
When we are frozen up within, and quite
The phantom of ourselves,
To hear the world applaud the hollow ghost
Which blamed the living man.

THE RED BARN.

From All the Year Round.

On Friday, the 18th of May, 1827, Maria Marten, the daughter of a mole-catcher living at Polstead, a small retired village in the County of Suffolk, prepared to set out to drive to Ipswich, twelve miles distant, with her lover, a farmer's son, named Corder, who, after many delays and subterfuges, had agreed to marry her. The girl, pretty and thoughtless, had not maintained a very good character in the place.

The marriage had been fixed for the Monday, but Stoke Fair had detained Corder on that day; and on Thursday his brother James had been taken dangerously ill. Such, at least, were the excuses that Corder offered Maria Marten for not keeping his promise. The girl and her mother were up stairs in their cottage when Corder came on the Friday, and abruptly proposed to suddenly start for Ipswich, as he had got the license all ready.

"Come, Maria," he said, "make haste; I am going."

The girl looked round surprised at the sudden decision and peremptory tone, and replied:

"How can I go at this time of the day, without anybody seeing me?"

But Corder was in no mood for waiting, and he answered moodily:

"Never mind, you have been disappointed many times, and shan't be again; we will go now."

"How am I to go, William?" was the girl's next question.

"You can go up," he said, "to the Red Barn, and stop till I come to you with my horse and gig."

The girl was still full of objections. The marriage was to be a clandestine one, and yet her lover was going to drive her to Ipswich in open daylight.

"I'm not ready," she said; "and how am I to order my things?"

He was ready to answer every objection. "I will take the things," he said, in a bag, and carry them up to the barn, and then I'll come back and walk with you."

She still disliked the suddenness of the departure.

"There are none of my workmen about," he said, "in the fields or near the barn, and I am sure the coast is quite clear."

How carefully he had foreseen every difficulty! how prompt he was to remove every lingering obstacle to their immediate marriage! The old father and mother were not the sort of people to oppose the will of their master, their daughter's rich lover. They made no objection. Maria then put up her things—a black silk gown, black silk stockings, a Leghorn hat, and some other small necessaries all tucked into a wicker basket, and a large black velvet reticule. There had been, probably, some previous arrangement between the lovers; for Maria now produced from some secret nook a bundle of men's clothes. These she was to put on while Corder was carrying the basket and reticule in a brown holland bag to the Red Barn. Corder then left with the bag, and Maria, crying all the time, proceeded to put on her disguise—blue trousers, a striped waistcoat, and brown coat. She wore a man's hat over her three large hair-combs, and a red and yellow silk handkerchief to muffle her chin and long earrings. She had in her hand a large green cotton umbrella, with a bone handle. While Maria was still dressing, stopping every now and then to cry at the suddenness of her departure, Corder returned, carrying a gun. Maria's mother asked if it was charged, and on being told that it was, she said:

"Then I'll move it away, on account of the child."

This was Corder's child, for whom he had just paid the weekly allowance. Corder then sat down by the fire, and drawing out a pair of pistols, snapped them several times. (It was not so unusual to go armed in 1827 as it is now.) He then looked up, and said to Mrs. Marten:

"Mrs. Marten, the reason I go to Ipswich to-day is because John Balaam, the constable, came into the stable to me this morning, and told me that he had got a letter from Mr. Whitmore, from London. In this letter there was a warrant to have Maria taken up and prosecuted for our illegitimate child."

"Oh, William!" the poor mother answered, reproachfully, "if you had but married Maria before the child was born, all this would have been settled."

"Mrs. Marten," was the conciliatory reply, "don't make yourself at all uneasy, for I'm going to Ipswich to-day to get a license to be married to-morrow morning."

On the Sunday before, he had told Maria's mother that he already had the license, but had been obliged to send it to London to a friend.

The mother was still anxious.

"William," she asked, "what will you do if she can't be married?"

"She shall be my lawful wife before I return home."

The mother repeated:

"But if you *can't* be married?"

Corder replied:

"Then I'll get her a place somewhere till such time as we *can* be married."

Just then Maria came down, still anxious and crying. Corder took a paper of ham out of his pocket and gave her some to eat. The girl asked her stepmother to go out into the yard, and see if there was any one near who might observe her leaving. But there was no one; so the lovers stole out of the house, after Maria had kissed and shaken hands with her stepmother, her sister Ann, and her stepbrother, a little boy of ten. Ann had often quarreled with her sister—jealous of her dress and of her lover—but she forgot all that in the sorrow of that sudden parting. The lovers left about half past twelve, stealthily by different doors; she by the back door, the field and the fen; he by the door opening on the road. They met in the road; the stepmother saw them meet; they both got over a gate and went across the Hare-hill field, past the hedges already in bud, in the direction of the Red Barn, which was two fields distant, and where Maria's things in the brown holland bag had been left by Corder. The disguised girl, still in tears, and the sullen lover, with the odious, sly, malign face, disappeared in the distance, where the green boughs grew grayer and fainter toward the low horizon.

Yet it was a singular thing, too, that little George, out in the fields that very day that William and Maria drove to Ipswich to get married, ran in from play about 4 o'clock, declaring he had just seen William in a velveteen jacket, and carrying a pickaxe on his shoulder. He seemed going home over the corner of Brandfield, and went down the Thistly-lane close to the Red Barn. The boy had good eyes, and was not twenty rods off; it scarcely seemed likely that he could be mistaken.

On Saturday, Maria's step-mother saw Corder; he was in his sick brother's room, and she did not speak to him. On Monday he came to the Martens' house about 9 in the morning, and the first question of course was:

"Well, William, what have you done with Maria?"

He replied:

"I have left her at Ipswich. I have got her a comfortable place. She is going down with Miss Rowland to the water-side."

The woman's motherly anxiety was again busy.

"Why, William," she said, "what will she do for clothes?"

Corder replied:

"Miss Rowland has got plenty, and would not let me send for any." He added: "I have got a license, but it must go to London to be signed, so I cannot marry until a month or six weeks; but I have changed a check for twenty pounds and given her the money."

The conversation continued:

"Which way did you go?"

"By Stratford."

"Where did she dress?"

"She put her things on in the barn and threw the great-coat over them to hide her till she could get into a by-lane. The great-coat and hat were tucked into the seat of the box, and she put her own hat on."

One day, a week after, Mrs. Marten confronted Corder with what the boy had told her, wishing him to explain the strange delay. "George saw you go down the Thistly-lane with a pickax on your shoulder."

"Indeed that was not me," was the ready explanation; "that was Tom Acres, who was planting trees on Mr. Hoy's hill."

There was, of course, an end of the matter.

On the 17th of July, 1827, at Polstead Fair time, Corder's brother James died. Mrs. Marten was at the funeral, and observed that William Corder had Maria's umbrella in his hand. She said to Corder afterwards:

"Why, William, you had got Maria's umbrella at your brother James' funeral."

He immediately said: "It was not hers, but one belonging to Deborah Pryke, and like hers."

She afterwards again recognized it, and Corder then said he had been over to Ipswich to see Maria, and she had lent it him, as it rained hard. This was natural enough, and yet it was singular his denying the umbrella to be Maria's at first.

From July to September Corder strolled into the Martens' just as usual, on his way to market or shooting, or from his fields and barn. Sometimes he came two or three times a day. He described Maria to the old people as "purely well," and said that at Michaelmas he should bring her home to his farm. It was odd, however that Maria never wrote to her father, stepmother, her sister; but Corder explained that she had an obstinate gathering on her hand, and that prevented her.

About this time, Mr. Peter Mathews, Maria's former lover, came on a visit to Polstead, and had several interviews with Corder, being anxious about a letter he (Mathews) had posted to Maria on the 3d of January, 1867, and in which he had inclosed £5. Mr. Mathews left Polstead on the 3th of August. On that day Corder told Mr. Mathews that he had received a letter from him to Maria, but did not know where to forward it. He thought she was somewhere near Yarmouth. There was some concealment. Mr. Mathews grew angry, and told Corder that he was deceiving him, and that the letter must be forwarded. Corder promised to do his best, and they parted.

Now this statement that Maria was then near Yarmouth could not have been true, because, one day in May, Corder had called at the house of a laborer named Stow, who lived at the nearest cottage to the Red Barn, and borrowed an old spade of the man's wife, at the same time naming another place as Maria's residence, so near that he could see her any day he liked.

On August the 26th, Corder wrote a letter to Mr. Mathews, and told him that Maria was at Herlingbury, near Yarmouth, but that the gathering on her hand still prevented her writing. The letter concluded thus:

"P. S. I have already inclosed your letter for Maria in one of my own, which I shall post with this immediately, and beg permission to add that I have fully determined to make Maria my bride directly. I can settle our family affairs, which will be in about a month or six weeks' time. Till that time Maria wishes to continue with my kindred. In concluding, if I can at any time render you any service whatsoever, I shall be most happy to oblige, as I am truly sensible of your generosity."

On the 8th of September a farmer named Pryke drove Corder to Colchester. On the road they talked of farming and of Maria, of whom Corder spoke with great affection, but said he had not seen her since May. That was odd, too, for had he not told Mr. Mathews he had seen her in August at Herlingbury, and Mrs. Stow that he could see her any day he liked? On the 17th September Corder called at the Martens', and told Mrs. Marten he was going to the water-side for his health, and that he should call at Yarmouth and bring Maria with him to be married at Ipswich. On October 18th Marten, the old mole-catcher of Polstead, received a hearty, affectionate letter from Corder, dated from the Bull Inn, Leadenhall-street, London. He and Maria were married at last. The letter began in the following way:

"Thomas Marten. I am just arrived at London upon business respection our family affairs, and am writing to you before I take the least refreshment, because I shall be in time for this night's post, as my stay in town will be short, anxious to return again to her who is now my wife, and with whom I shall be the happiest of men. I should have had her with me, but it was her wish to stay at our lodging at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which she described to you in her letter; and we feel astonished that you have not yet answered it, thinking illness must have been the cause. In that she gave you a full description of our marriage, and that Mr. Rowland was daddy, and Miss Rowland bride's maid. Likewise told you they came with us as far as London, where we continued together very comfortable for three days, when we parted with the greatest regret. Maria and myself went on to the Isle of Wight, and they both returned home. I told Maria I should write to you directly I reached London, who is very anxious to hear from you, fearing some strange reason is the cause of your not writing."

Corder then expressed his intention of immediately taking a farm in the Isle of Wight. The letter concluded with the following sentence:

"I think you had better burn all letters after taking all directions, that nobody may form the least idea of our residence. Adieu."

On the 23d Corder wrote again, in answer to a letter from old Marten expressing surprise at never having received Maria's letter. He said:

"I have this day been to the General Post Office, making inquiry about the letter Maria wrote you on the 30th of September, which you say never came to your hands. The clerk of the office traced the books back to the day it was wrote, and he said a letter, directed as I told him to you, never came through their office, which, I think, is very strange. However, I am determined to find out how it was lost, if possible; but I must think coming over the water to Portsmouth, which I will inquire about to-morrow, when I hope to find out the mystery. It is, I think, very odd that letters should be lost in this strange way. Was it not for the discovery of our residence, I would certainly indict the Post-office; but I cannot do that without making our appearance at a Court-martial, which would be very unpleasant to us both. You wish for us to come to Polstead, which we should be very happy to do, but you are not aware of the danger. You may depend, if ever we fall into Mr. Pryke's hands, the consequence will prove fatal; therefore, should he write to you, or should he come to Polstead, you must tell him you have not the least knowledge of us, but you think we are gone into some foreign part."

The most remarkable sequel to these letters was, that Corder never returned to the Isle of Wight, in spite of all his protests. A month later, Mr. Mathews ran against him by accident near Somerset House. He said Maria was at the Isle of Wight—they were not married—he was waiting to settle his family affairs. He had forwarded her the letter of Mr. Mathews. Mathews then told him that Maria's father was very uneasy about her, not knowing where she was, and had written once or twice to him, Mathews, about her. There was a great entanglement of lies somewhere.

Very soon after this, in December, Corder inserted the following hypocritical and impudent advertisement in the *Morning Herald*:

"A private gentleman, aged twenty-four, entirely independent, whose disposition is not to be exceeded, has lately lost chief of his family by the hand of Providence, which has occasioned discord among the remainder, under circumstances the most disagreeable to relate. To any female of respectability, who would study for domestic comfort, and is willing to confide her future happiness to one in every way qualified to render the marriage state desirable, as the advertiser is in affluence. Many happy marriages have taken place through means similar to this now resorted to. It is hoped no one will answer this through impertinent curiosity; but should this meet the eye of any agreeable lady, who feels desirous of meeting with a sociable, tender, kind and sympathizing companion, they will find this advertisement worthy of notice. Honor and secrecy may be relied on. As some little security against idle application, it is requisite that letters may be addressed, post-paid, A. Z., care of Mr. Foster, stationer, No. 63 Leadenhall-street, with real name and address, which will meet with the most respectful attention."

Corder received fifty-three answers, some from servants, others from distressed ladies of ambiguous antecedents, dilating on their various mental qualifications, their beauty, and their favorable disposition to matrimony. One letter was from a lady who, as he said, kept her carriage, and was living in a sphere very superior to his. She requested him to attend at a certain church at a certain hour, having one arm in a sling, and wearing a black handkerchief. She described the carriage in which she would come, and directed him to go to a certain pew in the church where he might be opposite to her, and they might have a view of each other during the service. He mistook the hour, however, and when he went to the church he found that the service was over.

A lady who kept the Grove House Academy, in Brentford-lane, Ealing, near London, then wrote to him; he saw her, liked her, and married her within the week. She proved a worthy, religious woman, and to the very last watched and served him with the most faithful love. When they parted for the last time, Corder said to her:

"I hope you will not marry again; and, above all, not marry in a similar way; it is a most dangerous way of getting a husband."

While in Ealing, Corder lived in seclusion, seldom going out of his own premises, and never to church, though his wife took her pupils there every Sunday. He was, however, compelled to once or twice visit London, on matters connected with the school. On these occasions he always went armed with pistols, (in case of footpads, as he told his wife,) and usually took the long path that used to lead from the small lane off the Oxford-road at Turnham-green, by the Wool-pack public-house, through the fields, to Ealing churchyard and Brentford-lane. He soon began to disagree with Mrs. Moore, his wife's mother, who lived with them, and accused her of trying to wean his wife's affections from him.

On the 19th of April, 1828, an event, however, happened at Polstead that somewhat disturbed Corder's matrimonial happiness and his quiet mode of life at the Ealing school. Two or three times since Maria's departure with Corder, her stepmother, the mole-catcher's wife had dreamed that the poor girl had been murdered, and her body hid in the right-hand bay of the Red Barn. Spiritualists, who are fond of distorting the simplest dreams into supernatural revelations, profess to be astonished, even up to the present time, by the recurrence of this dream, which was merely the return, at night, of the ever-recurring suspicions of the day. To invest such an occurrence with an atmosphere of the supernatural is a mischievous crab-like attempt to return to the superstition and debasement of the middle ages. The suspicion of the whole family of the Martens had rested on the Red Barn from the first alarm of Maria's mysterious silence. The barn had only two bays. If the body was there, it was as likely to be in the right as the left bay. It was very natural that on the third or fourth recurrence of the dream, the old mole-catcher should resolve to ask Mrs. Corder's bailiff to allow him to search the Red Barn, to see if there was anything in his wife's dream after all.

The Red Barn, so long the nightmare of the Martens and their shuddering thought by day and night, was a long, partly tiled wheat-barn, divided into two bays or divisions for corn, having between them the usual planked floor for threshing, and on to which, at harvest-time, the loaded wagons could be driven when the wide folding-doors on either side were thrown open. There was a tiled chaff-house on one side of the barn, and behind it a projecting lean-to. There was a farm-yard round it, and at the back of this a long, thatched shed to shelter cattle in wet weather. A gate at the end of the yard divided the thatched shed in two. The barn seems to have originally derived its name merely from its red tiles; tiling being less frequent than thatch in that part of the country.

All persons who know the country will remember such barns as the one we have described. The yard was heaped with black, trampled straw. It was a lonely place when the flail was not thumping on the threshing-floor. When the cattle were out in the fields there would be no sound to break the oppressive silence but the chirping of a thievish sparrow or two on the tiles and the buzz of the large orange-banded bees on the flowers of the rank nettles that covered last year's dry dunghills.

There was no flail sounding merrily on that 19th of April, a year all but a month since Corder and Maria had been seen crossing the fields toward the Red Barn. Pryke, Mrs. Corder's bailiff, unlocked the door and went in first. The bays were covered with litter too thick for any examination of the floor. The bailiff therefore pushed the straw back from the right-hand bay (the scene of the dream) with a rake and a hayfork. On the floor of the bay they found some large stones, and the earth beneath looked loose. Marten then poked the earth with the handle of his rake and a mole-pike he had with him, and then removed it. To their horror, when they tried the iron again, they turned up something black—evidently part of a murdered body, and in that ghastly silence they dared not search further. So they went to get help, but first locked the door behind them cautiously, taking the key with them. Marten remained, wandering about the barn and searching and moaning for two hours, and then went home to tell his wife. He then returned with Pryke and another man, and they dug down a foot and a half for the body. They at once knew it to be Maria's, defaced as it was. Round the neck was a green handkerchief, pulled so tight that it had made a deep groove in the flesh. A bullet had passed through the left cheek. There was a stab in the neck, one in the right eye, and one through the apex of the heart. The body was recognised by the half-decayed clothes, which were stained with blood. The dreadful dream had come true at last, and it must have been done by Corder.

On the 22d of April, about 10 o'clock in the morning, a grave, hard-looking man knocked at the door of Grove House, Ealing. As the man entered the hall, Corder came out of the parlor. What then happened the grave man shall himself tell:

"I told him I had a little business with him. Prisoner said, 'Walk into the drawing-room,' and we went in. I then told him I was an officer, and was come to apprehend him on a very serious charge, and he must consider himself my prisoner. He replied, 'Very well.' I told him the charge was respecting a young woman of the name of Maria Marten, whom he had formerly kept company with. I said she had been missing for a length of time, and strong suspicions were attached to him. I continued: 'I believe you know such a person? It was a young woman you kept company with in Suffolk.' He said no; he did not know such a person. I asked him, 'Did you never know such a person?' He said no; I must have made a mistake; he was not the person I wanted. I said, 'No; I have not made a mistake—your name is Corder;' and I am certain he was the person. I told him to recollect himself; I had asked him twice if he knew such a person, and I would ask him a third time. He still said no, he did did not; he never knew such a person. I then proceeded to search him, and took from his person a bunch of keys. I then took him to the Red Lion at Brentford. On our way thither I said the body of the young woman had been found in his Red Barn. He made no remark then. We proceeded some distance, and he asked me, 'When was the young woman found?' I told him 'On Saturday morning last.' He made no further reply."

A pair of pistols were found in a black velvet bag that hung on a nail in Corder's dressing-room. A gunmaker at Sudbury remembered repairing these in February, 1827. There was also found a short, very sharp, crescent-shaped sword, which Corder was proved to have taken to a cutler in Hadleigh, in May, 1827, to be ground as sharp as a carving-knife. There were now ominous-looking rust-spots and scratches on it.

The murderer was tried at Bury St. Edmund's, Aug. 6, 1828. The crowd was so enormous that the counsel and officers of the court had to fight their way to their places. Corder appeared in court dressed in a new suit of black, and with his hair combed over his forehead. He was twenty-four years of age; the girl he murdered, twenty-seven. There was a sulky, ill-tempered, yet smirking expression about his face, and he seemed to be vain of a pair of blue French spectacles which he wore. He was, at first, calm and unconcerned, and busied himself writing notes to his counsel, and eyeing the witnesses smilingly through the pitiable disguise of his spectacles. Toward the end of the day, however, he seemed to lose confidence, and the heavy fixedness of his eyes gave way to occasional convulsions of involuntary motion.

On the renewal of the trial the next day, the prisoner appeared jaunty, cool, hardened and composed, until Mr. Lawton, the Surgeon, produced the skull of the murdered girl in Court, and proceeded to show with a quill how the sword found at Ealing fitted the wound in the orbit of the eye.

During this reëxamination of Mr. Lawton, the prisoner, who had taken off his spectacles, replaced them, and beheld attentively this painful spectacle. He inclined his body forward, so as to command a full view of the skull; but as if the effort to sustain his attitude and evince this expression had become too great for his nerves, he suddenly flung his back against the pillar, hastily drew off his spectacles, and evidently labored under the strongest emotion. In a few moments, however, he rallied, replaced his glasses, took out his pocket-book, and quickly wrote a memorandum to his leading counsel, Mr. Brodrick, who at once wrote a reply, which the prisoner read with close attention, and, on the signification of a movement from the learned counsel, tore into the smallest fragments. His solicitor at the same time went to the front of the dock, and had a long consultation with him.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, advanced to the front of the bar, took out some papers, and read his address to the Court from a thick copy-book.

He commenced by referring to the hardship sustained by prisoners in his situation in not being allowed the aid of counsel in their address to the jury. He also complained of the partial conduct of the Coroner, and entreated the Court to dismiss from their minds everything they had heard of a nature to prejudge his cause. He then proceeded to the nucleus of the case, stating that when he and the victim reached the Red Barn, she, while changing her dress, flew into a desperate passion, and upbraided him with not having so much regard for her as a gentleman who had been previously alluded to. "Feeling myself in this manner so much insulted and irritated, when I was about to perform every kindness and reparation, I said, 'Maria, if you go on in this way before marriage, what have I to expect after? I shall therefore stop when I can; I will return straight home, and you can do what you like, and act just as you think proper.' I said I would not marry her. In consequence of this, I retired from her, when I immediately heard the report of a gun or pistol, and running back, I found the unhappy girl weltering on the ground. Recovering from my stupor, I thought to have left the spot; but I endeavored to raise her from the ground, but found her entirely lifeless. To my horror, I discovered the pistol was one of my own she had privately taken from my bedroom. There she lay, killed by one of my own pistols, and I the only being by! My faculties were suspended. I knew not what to do. The instant the mischief happened, I thought to have made it public; but this would have added to the suspicion, and I then resolved to conceal her death. I then buried her in the best way I could. I tried to conceal the fact as well as I could, giving sometimes one reason for her absence, and sometimes another."

The prisoner delivered the address written for him in a diffident, distrustful way, and in a whining, canting voice. He at first attempted to recite it, but failed; he stammered over several words, and confused the sentences in an ignorant manner. He occasionally fixed his eyes on the jury to try and discover if he had made any effect. The reading took about twenty-five minutes. The jury were absent about half an hour, and returned with the verdict of Guilty.

During the Judge's address to the jury, the countenance of the prisoner repeatedly changed color, from a deep red flush to a pallid hue; he betrayed a very feverish anxiety as to the result of the trial, and appeared to be suffering much mental torture. Occasionally there was a convulsive motion of the lower part of his face; his lips were parched, and he sighed deeply. Toward the conclusion of the trial he rested his head against a pillar in the felons' dock, and closed his eyes.

On hearing the sentence, the murderer sank down in a state of intense agony. Seeming inclined to faint, he was removed into a small cell behind the dock. There he let fall his handkerchief on a table, pressed his face down upon it, and then, with his arms folded round his head, remained in a state of syncope. A more miserable picture of guilt and despair, without any real repentance for the crime, poor humanity had never surely presented.

In prison Corder slept soundly. In the jail chapel, when he first entered the condemned pew, he wept convulsively for the first time. He still refused to make a full confession.

"The sermons," said he, "which have been put into my hands since I came into this place, have convinced me that all confession which it is necessary for me to make is a confession to my God of the transgressions of my life; confession to man can be of no good to my soul; I do not like it, and I will not make it, as it savors strongly of Popedom." To another person he said, "Why should I disgrace my family by confessing all the follies and transgressions of my youth; they are, indeed, manifold; the confession would hurt their feelings, and would do me no good."

He refused to see any Methodist preacher. It was only after great difficulty that Mr. Orridge, the Governor of the jail, persuaded Corder to make a confession, and not let Maria Marten's memory be stained by the accusation of her having committed suicide. A little before midnight he suddenly said to the Governor, "I am a guilty man!" but he would not enter into any full detail. The following was the confession:

Bury Jail, Aug. 10, 1828. Condemned Cell,
Sunday Evening, 11:30.

"I acknowledge being guilty of the death of poor Maria Marten, by shooting her with a pistol. The particulars are as follows: When we left her father's house, we began quarreling about the burial of the child, she apprehending that the place wherein it was deposited would be found out. The quarrel continued for about three-quarters of an hour upon this and about other subjects. A scuffle ensued, and during the scuffle, and at the time I think that she had hold of me, I took the pistol from the side-pocket of my velveteen jacket and fired. She fell, and died in an instant. I never saw even a struggle. I was overwhelmed with agitation and dismay. The body fell near the front doors on the floor of the barn. A vast quantity of blood issued from the wound, and ran on to the floor and through the crevices. Having determined to bury the body in the barn, (about two hours after she was dead,) I went and borrowed the spade of Mrs. Stow; but before I went there, I dragged the body from the barn into the chaff-house, and locked up the barn. I returned again into the barn and began to dig the hole; but the spade being a bad one, and the earth firm and hard, I was obliged to go home for a pickax and a better spade, with which I dug the hole, and then buried the body. I think I dragged the body by the handkerchief that was tied round her neck. It was dark when I finished covering up the body. I went the next day and washed the blood from off the barn-floor. I declare to Almighty God I had no sharp instrument about me, and that no other wound than the one made by the pistol was inflicted by me. I have been guilty of great idleness, and at times led a dissolute life, but I hope through the mercy of God to be forgiven.

W. Corder."

Corder that night again slept soundly.

This murder had excited great and marked interest in Suffolk. The streets had been full of puppet-shows representing the scene of the crime. A Methodist preacher had held forth to five thousand persons in the neighborhood of the barn. On the Monday of the execution all the workmen in Bury struck work in order to see the execution. As early as 9 o'clock upward of a thousand persons assembled; before twelve, seven thousand had collected. When Corder stood on the scaffold, Mr. Orridge approached the wretch and spoke to him. He (the Governor) then advanced to the front of the scaffold and cried to the people:

"He acknowledges the justice of his sentence, and dies at peace with all mankind."

A magisterial order caused Corder's skeleton to be preserved in the museum of the County Hospital. Shortly before his execution, Corder wrote the following letter to his wife:

"My life's loved Companion. I am now a-going to the fatal scaffold, and I have a lively hope of obtaining mercy and pardon for my numerous offences. May Heaven bless and protect you through this transitory vale of misery, and which, when we meet again, may it be in the regions of everlasting bliss. Adieu, my love, for ever adieu; in less than two hours I hope to be in heaven. My last prayer is that God will indue you with patience, fortitude, and resignation to His will. Rest assured His wise Providence works all things together for good. The awful sentence which has been passed upon me, and which I am now summoned to answer, I confess is very just, and I die in peace with all mankind, truly grateful for the kindnesses I have received from Mr. Orridge, and the religious instruction and consolation from Rev. Mr. Stocking, who has promised to take my last words to you."

Subsequent disclosures prove this man to have been a scoundrel, blood and bone, and his victim's character not much better. Even at school he had been notorious for stealing, and had bought false keys, with which he could open any boy's trunk he wished to ransack. He confessed to forgery on a bank, and it was generally supposed he had murdered a child that he, Maria and the stepfather secretly buried. Whether the deaths of his father and brother were to be attributed in any way to his cruel agency, was never investigated. There can be no doubt he died a liar, for he obstinately persisted he had never used a sword. This was, no doubt, in order to try and prove that the murder was not premeditated, and only the result of a sudden quarrel. The fool forgot that he had been seen snapping his pistol in Marten's cottage the morning of the murder.

The excitement of the crime did not cease with the execution. Melodramas were written upon it, and the Red Barn itself was all but pulled to pieces by curiosity-mongers from London. Phrenologists, rejoicing in a triumph of their young science, announced pompously to the scientific world that in Corder's skull "secretiveness, destructiveness and philoprogenitiveness were inordinately developed."

Plain Girls.—Everything has been done that could be done to persuade mankind that plain girls are in reality by far the most attractive of the lot. The clever authoress of Jane Eyre nearly succeeded in the forlorn attempt for a few years, and plain girls, with volumes of intellect speaking through their deep eyes and from their massive foreheads, seemed for awhile, on paper at least, to be carrying everything before them. The only difficulty was to get the male sex to follow out in practice what they so completely admired in Miss Brontë's three-volume novels. Unhappily, the male sex, being very imperfect and frail, could not be brought to do it. They recognized the beauty of the conception about plain girls, they were very glad to see them married off in scores to heroic village doctors, and they quite admitted that occasional young noblemen might be represented in fiction as becoming violently attached to young creatures with inky fingers and remarkable minds. But no real change was brought about in ordinary life. Man, sinful man, read with pleasure about the triumphs of the sandy-haired girls, but still kept on dancing with and proposing to the pretty ones. And at last authoresses were driven back on the old standard of beauty. At present, in the productions both of masculine and feminine workmanship, the former view of plain girls has been resumed. They are allowed, if thoroughly excellent in other ways, to pair off with country curates and with devoted missionaries; but the prizes of fiction, as well as the prizes of reality, fall to the lot of their fairer and more fortunate sisters.—*London Saturday Review.*

UN MARIAGE DE CONVENANCE.

From Tinsley's Magazine for November.

If you saw my wife with her beauty rare,
Her elegant form and her raven hair,
You would deem me blessed and without a care.

For the light falls soft on a sweet pale face,
On exquisite lips full of pride of race,
And a neck so white in its queenly grace.

But the novel rests unread on her knee,
And the fire's red rays reveal unto me
A lingering look I shudder to see.

I love her full well; but I've grown too wise
Too closely to peer in her tell-tale eyes,
Or to seem to hear her suppressed sighs,

When the gloaming sad with its dying gleams
Again glimmers o'er the Pactolian streams,
And her dead love's face beacons through her dreams.

And I turn away; for well do I know
That her heart is chilled as by Winter snow,
And never with love of me will it glow.

When I hear her tears on the pages fall,
The wandering winds a hushed requiem call
O'er the hopes I lay 'neath a heavy pall.

And the thoughts that come through the gath'ring gloom
Are thoughts of our lives and our bitter doom,
To be kept apart by a gaping tomb.

The Sorrows of Louis Napoleon.—Sorrows seldom fail to come, but they seldom come in the way that seems beforehand most natural and most easily to be expected. His enemies long ago prophesied that Louis Napoleon would meet the fate he deserved. He would be properly punished for his atrocious *coup d'état*, for all the miseries he has inflicted on private families and innocent men, and all the woes he has brought on France. He would perish by the sword he has taken, or would yield to another revolution, or at best would lead the gloomy, anxious life of a military tyrant, hated by his people and afraid of them. These prophecies may still come true, for any prophecies may come true about any man who is not actually dead. But, at any rate, they have not come true yet, and there appears no sign of their coming true soon. The Emperor has had, on the whole, a very successful reign; no party in France desires his downfall; the Bourse trembles with agitation when so precious a man is even falsely reported to have a headache; and he, his wife and his son are personally very popular, mix on the most pleasant and sociable terms with Frenchmen and French women of all ranks, and are the object of quite as much general interest at Biarritz or Compiègne as our Queen is at Balmoral or Osborne. And yet Louis Napoleon is a man on whom a dark cloud of care and anxiety is obviously settling. But his sorrows come not from his failure, but from his success. He has invented the burden that is pressing on him. He is, as he wished to be, the Emperor, the sole responsible manager of French affairs, the one authority to whom all bow, the one judge of what is to be done and borne and attempted by one of the richest, bravest and most powerful nations in the world. This sounds a grand and admirable position enough to satisfy the ambition, and give scope to the genius, of any man who ever lived. Undoubtedly it is a wonderfully great thing to be what Louis Napoleon is. But then, having so much power and so much responsibility, he also has a load of care very much beyond what falls to the share of most men. This, again, is not in itself anything so very terrible. If a man is a great ruler, he must rule; if he governs forty millions of men, he must go through the trouble of governing. But the ill luck of Louis Napoleon—or, as his enemies would say, his punishment—is of a more serious kind. It so happens that now, after fifteen years of tolerable prosperity, he finds himself in the presence of very peculiar difficulties. The weight of this whole system of personal government appears to be coming on him all at once, and he is so situated that, whatever course he takes, it seems as if, for the rest of his life, he must henceforward have the gravest and most wearing cares besetting him. Surely this is a most unenviable lot. As age is coming on him he finds that he has earned by all his exertions, not repose, or a quiet, stable dignity, but a lot of increasing strife and weariness and uncertainty. To find health decaying, and hopes vanishing, and the interest in affairs fading away, and yet to be obliged to call on the spirits and energies for new and unceasing efforts, to be always struggling when the power and wish to struggle are dying out, seems in a quiet unostentious way to be one of the greatest miseries that man can be called on to endure, and the sorrows it entails threatens to be the sorrows of Louis Napoleon.—*London Saturday Review.*

A Royal Love Adventure. — Some few months ago a great commotion was excited in the Paris world by a nocturnal adventure, of the kind common enough among the lower orders, seldom or ever happening to people of the same quality as the hero, whose name was veiled and initialed and darkly hinted at for weeks afterwards in the journals. The story is not a pleasant one, but needs be told to explain the *dénouement*, which is only occurring at this moment. A young gentleman, the rising star of a kingdom, whose sun has only just risen, was lounging along the Boulevards toward the small hours of the night. He had but just left the heated atmosphere of the Maison d'Or, and was glad to reach home on foot in order to enjoy the delights of the fresh calm breezes and the soothing light of the moon, after the scorching simoom and the fiery furnace amid which he had been pent for several hours preceding. Arrived at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, the young gentleman, whose cigar was well-nigh burnt out, flung the still lighted remnant (it might have been accident—some say it was design) right into the frizzled chignon of a gay damsel who was walking before him. The sudden flare of the tow with which the chignon was filled—the pain, the fright—caused the poor creature to scream most fearfully. To tear the chignon from her nape and fling it on the pavement was the work of a moment for her companion; but meanwhile indignation had succeeded to terror on the part of the fair damsel, and goaded by the roars of laughter to which the scene had given rise, she rushed across the pavement to where the Prince was standing holding his sides with merriment, and applied to each of his royal cheeks one of the most vigorous smacks ever received by mortal man. Had this happened to a Frenchman it would have led to no consequence, the code of love and gallantry admitting the "accident" among the ills which flesh is heir to; but in this instance the blood of the ancient race to which he belongs, fired with the champagne and absinthe he had absorbed, rushed to the Prince's brain, and forgetting the sex of his fair assailant, and of his own, he fell upon the poor girl with his cane, and beat her with such violence that her shrieks rent the air, and *sergens-de-ville* came trooping from every direction. The case was clear. The girl had fallen upon the pavement; the Prince, with blanched cheek and foaming mouth, was standing over her, while his cane was whistling round her neck and shoulders as the blows fell thick and fast. Her attire was in disorder; her bonnet torn from her head, and she lay screaming in a most piteous plight. Of course there was no denying the assault, no need for the testimony of witnesses, the state of the poor girl bearing ample proof of the treatment she had received. The Prince was accordingly removed to the *violon*, wherein his father's ambassador was compelled to release him in person, on the reception of his card at the Embassy not three hours after His Excellency had retired to bed.

As we tell you, the affair made a great noise at the time, and, as we further add, the Prince was greatly blamed and seriously sermonized by an illustrious relative upon the occasion. The adventure should have ended here—it was forgotten altogether—when, lo! at this very moment comes the most astounding revelation of all—the blind god to whom we allude at the beginning of this idyl of the city pavement has undertaken to punish the Prince more severely, more cruelly, than any court of justice could have done. The nymph he had so madly chastised has been commissioned by the blonde goddess to whom she is devoted to avenge the outrage committed on one of her votaries. Cupid has come to her aid, and so effectual was the plot between the little god and his angry mother, that the Prince, led by an irresistible impulse to convey with his own hand the compensation he was condemned to offer to the poor injured damsel, found himself suddenly and irrecoverably entangled in the snare. His Royal father, made aware of the state of affairs, treated them as he does affairs of State, and pooh-poohed the matter altogether, for memory's sake perhaps. But his fair relative, who possesses all the reason and serious reflection of the family, insisted on a peremptory order being dispatched for his return. All was of no avail until the idea of a summons to take the command of the army was thought of as a certain inducement to obedience. Of course this could not fail, and the young Prince has just departed, having submitted with a good grace to the condition imposed upon him by his royal relatives—that of leaving the fair nymph behind. This he did to the very letter, after obtaining the promise that she would follow in the next train. This, in her turn, she accomplished faithfully likewise, so you see that "trust begets confidence, and faith removes mountains," and the modern race of Princes can vie in truth and honor with their ancestors.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

King Theodore's Camp.—The King's army possibly consisted of some 50,000 warriors, but the number of camp-followers is often double that of the army itself, which of course adds much to the unmanageableness of the whole. Indeed, there is little or no system in Abyssinian warfare. It consists in rushing pell-mell upon the foe, hurling the spear, which is their principal arm, and picking up and re-hurling the spent darts of the enemy. The musket, which is mostly in the hands of the Tigrean soldiers, is even less effective than the spear, and the amount of powder and shot wasted must be enormous. The sword is seldom brought into requisition (unless it be in eating *brundo* or raw flesh), as arm to arm combat is unfrequent; and I actually saw one individual, though certainly this was not in the camp, who had allowed the blade so to rust in the scabbard that it was quite impossible to draw it. These swords are in the shape of scimitars curled up into a semicircle, resembling a dog's tail, and are always getting entangled with the dress or the trappings of the horses. The sheaths are not strong, and one frequently sees the point of the weapon peeping out at the end, though in some cases this is prevented by a large brass knob, or even a lady's thimble, stuck on the end. The best hilts are made of the horns of the rhinoceros, and ornamented with silver. The spears are about six feet long, the length of the head being one foot, and the breadth two inches in the broadest part. The butt has a piece of iron twisted round it to prevent vacillation in the aim. The shields, made of hippopotamus hide, are a foot and a half in diameter and about half an inch thick. They are sometimes ornamented with silver, and a tail of a leopard or a lion is affixed to the boss. The guns are mostly flint. Cartridges are kept in short pieces of reed fastened together so as to form a girdle. The dress of the soldier does not differ from that of the people, except that some officers are allowed to wear gay-colored tunics. The war-dance is very wild and uncouth, consisting of leaping off the ground and whirling the spear, sword, and gun over the head, accompanied by a song, at the end of every verse of which a peculiar *chingching* sound is heard, uttered by the voice, but resembling that of cymbals.

Not many pieces of cannon were then in the country, and they were seldom used as field-pieces, artillery practice being unknown to the military tactics of Abyssinia. The King himself is much in favor of adopting European discipline in the army, and once made an attempt by placing 1,000 men in the hands of Mr. Bell, his English General, with the object of having them trained; but, as in the native Egyptian army, in the time of Mahommed Ali, the measure produced so much dissatisfaction, approaching to rebellion amongst the soldiers, that he was compelled at last to desist.—*Dufton's Abyssinia.*

Fashion in Novel-Heroes.—With *Jane Eyre* began the reign of the ugly hero. Previously all the charmers of hearts, all the doers of doughty deeds, all the interesting criminals, had been handsome—either with the kind of beauty which was known as "Saxon" and "burley," or with the dark, dangerous, insinuating kind of personal appearance which came in with the Corsair. But *Jane Eyre* changed all this; and rugged features, granite foreheads, harsh mouths, endowed with a contradictory power of smiling in the sweetest and most expressive way, became all the fashion. Ugly little governesses, with mutinous opinions upon religion, and prodigiously passionate natures, which they avowed with charming frankness, had their turn also; but I am not dealing with the ladies now. The young women who "adored" Miss Brontë's hero were very much more likely to encounter in real life men who combined the characteristics of that type, than men who united those of the splendid and sentimental sinners of the Bulwerian period. Very few men are exquisitely handsome and refined, nobly gifted in intellect and taste, and actively criminal; but a man like Rochester, who is at once ugly, brutal in manners, coarsely sensual and utterly without honor or morals, in short, fiercely wicked, is not at all an uncommon combination. It is pleasant to know that in real life such a man would not be generally captivating, except to such a woman as Jane Eyre. The Rochester type was "quite the rage," in books at least. I remember one particularly ardent imitator endowed her hero with a humpback. Fortunately, such enthusiasm, like that of Mr. Vincent Crummles' friend, who "blacked himself all over" in order to play *Othello*, was not contagious. Since then the fashion in heroes has varied very much. You have had the big strong hero, who knocks down everybody of the male sex who happens to be obnoxious to him for any reason or for none, but always has a female *brodequin* (French words are so impressive in affairs of the heart or the toilet, and especially of a combination of both!) firmly fixed upon his more or less Antinous-like neck, beneath which he writhes in fierce contortions of sentiment and tall-talking. This is the hero who rides with the skill and daring of all the American Indian tribes combined, speaks any number of languages of which the chronicler of his greatness knows a couple of sentences, or even a popular oath or two; is grandly sceptical, colossally egotistical, a dead-shot, and a scornful bully, and who meets with every kind of adventure except marriage, from which inclination preserves or accident rescues him. This creature was very popular, and is still accepted by certain readers as all a man ought to be, a being unequaled in valor and cynicism—a quality, by the by, more detestable than words can describe in real life, but eagerly admired in "realistic" novels; and girls like you, my dear niece, think how "blessed" a lot it would be to have such sublime beings for their lovers. Well, I don't say anything about that, but I am very thankful that you are not going to have one of them for a husband. Sir Carnaby may be a goose, and in some respects I think he is; but he is not a blaspheming ruffian in a cavalry uniform, or mufti by Poole. There was the rollicking hero; but he is quite out of date, and I don't think you could ever have admired him. He did not "take" in society—as a type, I mean; he was too much in earnest; not after the Kingsleyan fashion, but in amusing himself. He laid himself open to a suspicion that he was not quite well-bred—a little Irish in fact, and his Barnum found that out, and changed his spots immediately. The bounding leopard of the jungle has become the sleek brindled tame cat of the vice-regal court and diplomatic circles. In his original (the Charles O'Malley and Tom Burke) condition, he was an absurd type enough, but not an unwholesome one, and there was something honestly attractive in his animal spirits and his love making. I liked him well enough myself at one time, and I am rather sorry to think that you could not possibly like him. And you could not my dear niece; your plea that the heroes of modern novels are "fine fellows after all" is a proof of that to me.—*Tinsley's Magazine for November.*

Mr. Sothern's First Appearance as an Actor.—Mr. D. P. Miller, author of *The Life of a Showman*, writes to the Birmingham *Daily Post* as follows: "There are few men but what feel a gratification at being in any way connected with the earlier career of those who, by their talent or genius, ultimately acquire fame and greatness. Confessing myself subject to this weakness, (if weakness it be,) I take the liberty of recounting 'the first appearance' on any stage of a gentleman who is unquestionably at present the most popular actor of the day. Some years ago, when I was proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, one morning a young gentleman presented himself at the theatre. He wanted to act. Would pay a handsome gratuity if his request was complied with—only it must be that very night. 'But the bills are out, and we cannot change the pieces,' I observed. 'What do you play?' he inquired. 'The Wonder.' 'Well, allow me to play *Don Felix*, and I will take all your private boxes.' His singular and earnest manner interested me. I consented. He acted—and gained great applause. Years elapsed. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sothern upon his late visit to Birmingham. He inquired did I recollect the circumstance above narrated. I did. Thus Mr. Sothern made his first appearance on any stage."

DIRGE OF SUMMER.

From Chambers' Magazine.

All in the arms of Autumn lying,
Fading flowers round her sighing,
Summer sick and sad is dying.

Now no more shall she be seen,
In the evening's deep serene,
Weaving garlands white and green!

Fold her in a winding sheet,
Woven all of blossoms meet,
For the shroud of maiden sweet.

Crimson rose and lily white—
All she had of best and bright,
Long have vanished from the light!

Gather Autumn's palest flowers,
Dank with Autumn's softest showers—
Bring them to her leafless bowers.

Then through Winter's icy gloom,
She shall rest as in a tomb—
Sheeted snow shall shroud her bloom—

Shroud her bloom, but not forever;
Mortals die, but seasons never,
When the chains of Winter sever,

Spring shall wake her up again,
Lead her forth to hill and plain,
Over willing hearts to reign.

The Jesuits and Their Indian Converts.—In the Autumn and Winter of 1636, the Huron towns were swept by a contagious fever, accompanied by the small-pox. Three of the Jesuits Jogues, Garnier and Chatelain—were seized with the fever, but the protection of Providence raised them up for the relief of their poor red-skinned brethren. In the depth of Winter the missionaries went from village to village, visiting every hut, tending the sick, bringing them such few delicacies as their scanty stores afforded, and pressing their religious instructions at every available occasion. But it was hard to make an impression on the stolid hearts of the savages. They comprehended the pains and fires of hell, but they could not understand the happiness of Heaven. They had no wish to go after death to a place where there would be neither war nor hunting, and where, they feared, the French would give them nothing to eat. Nor, when the Huron had at last been persuaded that Heaven was good for Indians as well as Frenchmen, was it easy to produce in him the proper dispositions for baptism. He felt no contrition, for he believed that he had never committed sin. "Why did you baptize that Iroquois?" asked a dying neophite; "he will get to Heaven before us, and when he sees us coming he will drive us out." This was disheartening; but once for a few days there was a gleam of consolation. The whole village of Ossossané resolved to embrace the faith of the black-robes, to give up their superstitions, and to reform their manners. One of their principal sorcerers proclaimed in a loud voice through the streets of the town that the God of the French was henceforth their Master. Nine days afterward a noted sorceror came to Ossossané, and the Indians held a grand medicine feast, hoping to secure the aid of God and the devil at once. The superstitious rites were all renewed; the nights grew hideous with yells of incantation, and magic figures to drive away the demon of pestilence were put up on every house. The danger to the missionaries now became imminent. When they left their hut in the morning, it was with a well-grounded doubt whether they should ever return. The sacrament of baptism, which it was a part of their daily labor to administer to dying children came to be looked upon as a pestiferous charm. They could only give it by stealth, sometimes letting fall a drop from a spoonful of sugared water, with which they pretended to cool the patient's parched lips, or else touching the skin with a moist finger or the corner of a wet handkerchief. The mysterious black-robed magicians were now regarded as the cause of the pestilence; and had it not been for the awe in which they were held by the savages, their lives would quickly have been at an end. As it was, they were everywhere repulsed and insulted. Children pelted them from behind huts, friends looked at them askance, and the more violent of their enemies clamored for their death. The picture of the last judgment which hung in their chapel was taken to be a charm of direful power. The litanies which they chanted together were incantations pregnant with plague and famine. The clock was a malignant demon, and the poor "Captain" had to be stopped. In August, 1867, a great council of the Hurons, including deputations from four nations, was held to deliberate upon the affairs of the confederation. The chief, whose office it was to preside over the feast of the dead, arose, and in a set speech accused the Jesuits of being the cause of the calamities that afflicted them. One accuser followed another, Brebeuf replying to their charges with ingenuity and boldness. The debate continued through the night. Many of the Indians fell asleep, and others went away. One old chief, as he passed out, said to Brebeuf: "If some young man would split your head open, we should have nothing to say." "What sort of men are these?" cried out another, impatiently, as the Jesuit went on with his harangue; "they are always saying the same thing, and repeating the same words a hundred times." Another council was called to pronounce the sentence of death. The priests appeared before it with such unflinching courage that their judges, struck with admiration, deferred the decree. Still it seemed as if their fate could not be long deferred. They wrote a farewell letter to their superior, Father Le Jeune, and committed to the care of an Indian convert the most precious properties of the mission, the sacred furniture of the altar, and the vocabulary which they had compiled of the Huron language. Then they gave a parting feast, after the Indian custom of those who were about to die. The intrepidity manifested by this proceeding was not without its effect. The animosity of the savages became less intense, and though the persecution continued, and the lives of individual members of the little band were more than once attempted, the project of a massacre was for the present abandoned.—*The Catholic World for November.*

Advice to Lady Riders.—We strongly advise a lady, if she values or is attached to her horse, to dispense as much as possible with the canter, at all events on hard roads or pavement. The movement in a canter not allowing an equal division of the weight on the four legs, as is the case with the trot and walk, shakes his fore-legs, and is sure to break him down much sooner than would otherwise be the case. This fact is exemplified in the spectacle usually presented by ladies' hacks at watering-places, which, being almost invariably cantered, generally "stand over" on their legs, and are termed shaky or groggy.

Trotting, which may not be quite so elegant and graceful in appearance for ladies, has this to recommend it, besides its great advantage to the horse, that whereas anyone can canter, only a lady pretty well accustomed to riding can trot well. A very slight rise in the stirrup with every alternate step of the horse accomplishes the movement: and in either trot or canter, besides sitting straight, the closer the rider sits to her saddle the better. In hunting it is absolutely necessary to make the saddle almost part of oneself.

When it is found difficult to make a horse change his foot in a canter so as to lead with the right foot, or *vice versa*, according to the ordinary riding-school rules of using hand and leg on hip, turn him as if to circle toward that side on which you require the foot to lead; he will then put the desired fore foot forward to go that side in order to prop himself in turning.

It is well to habituate oneself to watching the ears of one's nag; they are the indicators of his will or intended little games.

When a shy is contemplated, how they will point forward! When a plunge or kick is meditated, back they go, lying nearly flat on the head. When all is serene, what a pretty congenial little play will be observed in those organs, gently moved back and forward! Where a shy seems to be purposed we had better sit closer, and, taking a tighter hold of the rein on the reverse side from the object to be shied at, pull the head away from that object, and, working the bit a little in the mouth, we get quietly past.

Sometimes the slightest possible touch of the whip on the side at which the alarming object is placed will distract a horse from his intended shy, the reign being tightened as above described. If we have time we gently coax our steed up, to examine the object and touch it with his

nose, which is certain to reassure him regarding similar objects for the future.

As a horse that requires punishment is unsuitable for a lady, she holds the whip butt upwards, the lash pointing toward the flank. It is by no means essential that the whip (or right) hand should always hang down by her side; that hand ought always to be available, to assist in managing the reins.

Should it become necessary to change the whip from the right hand, the handle is passed butt upward into the other hand, the lash crossing the withers of the animal so that it cannot see the whip, which some of the species are extremely clever at watching, and an inadvertent movement of it causing them to apprehend correction, a sudden and very uncontrollable dash forward may be the consequence.

Spurs should be worn only by very experienced horsewomen; their misuse has occasioned most serious accidents.

Some animals there are, very estimable in their way, that travel remarkably well in company; but should they be required to separate and go different ways, either or both will possibly become exceedingly troublesome, rearing, backing or plunging, fighting in every possible manner to get their own way and join their companion.

Of course an animal confirmed in such a habit to a vicious extent, the common result of his being allowed to master his rider, would never suit a lady; but she may expect to encounter self-will of that kind in a very mild form, and, if a good horsewoman and her steed good-tempered, she will easily manage him; if nervous, she had better avoid separating from her companion, where this fidgety tendency in her horse is known to exist.

The sound of the voice, used in a gentle remonstrating manner, has frequently a marvellous influence over an excited horse, especially where he recognizes the well-known accents of a kind and beloved mistress. To those who wish to commence riding, and some who have had a little practice and are not above receiving instruction, a few lessons from a qualified riding-master are very useful.—*Tinsley's Magazine for November.*

The America of To-Day.—Side by side of our political life is our social life, and traits that have been effective in the first have been obnoxious in the second. Our social life is the most restricted and the least admirable phase of American civilization. It paralyzes everything like a generous and unconventional activity. It oscillates between the high, self-reliant philosophy of Emerson—which it does not understand—and the *persiflage* of Holmes, or it rests on the invulnerable mediocrity and trite ideas of a secularized church. American social life forms men and women totally devoid of sentiment or passion, and therefore indifferent to the ideal, but devoted to what they call the practical. And it is saddening to see the facility with which our literary men subordinate themselves to the common and general thinking and living of our people, and echo the cant of the practical. Think what a different note is struck to-day in our current literature; I mean different from the clear, honest, moving note struck by New-England reformers fifteen and twenty years ago.

Our poets have instinctively shunned the barrenness and monotony of our social life; they have wisely gone to nature. Bryant, Whittier, and Emerson, our most superior men of poetic gifts, almost invariably sing of our fields, rivers and mountains, and are prosaic when they write of our men and women, for the life of our men and women is dry, colorless, constrained. Socially, we are without expansiveness, cheerfulness, or playfulness. Our intellectual character is intense, heartless, ostentatious; our social character is harsh, and familiar, and provincial. We, of the North Atlantic States, affront the manly, energetic men of the West, and assume a professorship for the instruction and direction of the country. We are not content to wait for the slow infusion of our spirit into their life; we wish to impose ourselves on them. Boston is our drill-sergeant, and New-York our quartermaster. The first represents our intellectual discipline, and the last our material subsistence. The first is provincial and intolerant, the second is ostentatious and prodigal. What a contrast is our idea of ancient Venice, which was commercial, aggressive and artistic! Its days of strength were days of free and generous activity, and of enjoyment. Its citizens made it a city of marble, enriched it with pictures and statues. Its name has passed into language as the synonym of beauty, of splendor, of opulence. Its best life was full of cheerful work and glorious play. To-day Venice is a city despoiled by time, but it still proclaims a splendid past. Poetry is more poetical, takes a warmer coloring the moment it touches into life some incident of its history, some episode of its social life; for its men and women were noble, comprehensive, opulent.

It is to-day, in our own country, among our own people, that we must discover the absence of a free and beautiful energy; the voices of hope and the masters of noble arts are not with us; we are all engaged in business; but a few professors and scholars instruct us in the useful arts, and talk about "the extension of trade," and "the development of our resources," and "the protection of our industry." We have not one rising man of letters devoted to the æsthetic or animated by the moral spirit; all are intent on the mere exercise of their talent, and speak to the average sense of the public. They are inert before the ideal, and we look in vain for a group of men like that formed by Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau Theodore Parker; like them sincere, ardent, untrammeled, and above and beyond their contemporaries. To-day we cannot match their work in the pages of our current literature. Hawthorn saddened us with his stories, showed us the exquisiteness of sentiment and illustrated the life of revery and reflection; Emerson tried to deliver us from pedantry and authority; Thoreau sought to teach us the excellence of simplicity and the charm of a genuine love of nature; Parker roused our moral force. These men were unworldly; they believed man and nature were more than institutions and conventions. We want their work continued, not imitated, to-day. But in what quarter of the intellectual heavens shall we look for the new lights that are to illuminate our path? I confess I do not know where to look, and as yet no one has announced the successors of our best men.—*Eugene Benson, in the Galaxy for November.*

The Courts of France and Austria.—The difference of etiquette between the two Courts, visible enough even amid the comparative *sans gêne* and absence of ceremony which had been agreed upon beforehand at Salzburg—has also been regarded with dread by the delicate and sensitive Empress Elizabeth, and makes her shrink from the dreadful trial, offered by ignorance of usages and customs introduced at the French Court by the Bonapartes, which are certainly not those still preserved of the Court of Maria Theresa. It is said that on the very first arrival of their French Majesties at Salzburg, the details of Austrian Court etiquette, overlooked by the *laisser-aller* impossible to combat at the Tuileries, had given cause of displeasure to the Empress Eugenie. One of these, the omission of the *baise-main*, was the very first blow received by the illustrious lady on her arrival at the railway station. The Emperor Napoleon, bending with French gallantry over the proffered hand of the Empress Elizabeth, imprinted an Imperial kiss upon the glove of lilac kid in which it was enveloped, while his Majesty Francis Joseph, holding himself proudly up, gently took the hand extended toward him by the Empress Eugenie, without observing the formula of which his "beloved cousin" had set him the example. Before the Imperial party had spent the first half hour together, other details occurred which have all been carefully preserved by the gossips of the Court, and although regarded as worthless then, are now considered of the greatest value, as exhibiting the small and invisible motives upon which has been founded the great and ostensible one for refusal to visit Paris. One of these occurs to us at this moment. It will be remembered that the toilet worn by the Empress Eugenie was of the most approved and fashionable make, half mourning of the most delicate tint of gray ornamented with jet, out of compliment to the memory of Maximilian—a visiting morning costume, out of compliment to the hour—a short petticoat, reaching just below the ankle, surmounted by a shorter one of the same material; half-high tight-fitting boots of lilac kid, with sparkling jet tassels, and a long cane in her hand, according to the fashion adopted at the French Court on all occasions of traveling or *villegiatura*. The whole aspect of the wearer was charming, light and stylish in the highest degree.

The Empress Elizabeth, on the contrary, wore long sweeping skirts, with a total absence of all ornament. A rich veil of black lace, artistically arranged, with a coronet of jet, fell from the small bonnet over the neck, and on either side of her face—the whole toilet, by its severe simplicity, affording a striking contrast to that of her Imperial visitor. But just as she was entering the carriage, where the Empress Eugenie was already seated, his Majesty, Francis Joseph, touched her wrist and exclaimed, rather, abruptly, "Take care, madame, your feet are visible." The words happening to catch the ear of the Imperial lady to whom they were *not* addressed, caused her to color slightly, but, of course, no other outward sign of comprehension of their meaning was made manifest. But it was observed that during the whole time of the visit the same style of costume was never once adopted—the train dresses were resumed, and the *costume Watteau* entirely rejected.—*Paris correspondence of the London Court Journal.*

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

A New Park for San Francisco—Colonization of Lower California—The Telegraph Fleet—Scientific Expedition to Alaska—Dreadful Tragedy—Fearful Mining Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.

San Francisco is at last going to have a public park that is worthy of the name. About 50 acres of land bordering on the south side of Islais Creek, in the southern part of the city, have been secured for this purpose. A serpentine canal, about three quarters of a mile in length, will run through it, which will be filled with salt water admitted through flood gates from the bay. This canal will be filled with different varieties of fish, and fishing tackle will be placed at different points on the canal for the use of ladies and children who wish to enjoy a day's fishing. A competent landscape gardener is now engaged in drawing up plans for laying out the grounds on a grand scale. The Central Park of New-York will be taken as a model, and no means will be spared to make it an attractive resort not only for the citizens, but also for strangers visiting the city.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A great many hungry eyes are looking with the deepest interest to the movements which are being agitated at the East for the colonization of Lower California. If the movement proves successful and a company should be formed, there will be a large emigration of young men from California, who came here expecting to make a fortune by the simple turning over of the hand, and being disappointed are now waiting for something to turn up. A large class of these men were Union soldiers, and their camp life has peculiarly qualified them for an adventure of this kind.

RETURN OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have completed the withdrawal of their men and material from Russian America, and have left their partially constructed line to the mercy of the elements and the savages. The two ships, *Clara Bell* and *Nightingale*, left their place of rendezvous in Plover Bay at the same time, and arrived here with a few hours of each other. They brought 135 men and officers of the Company. Some of the party who have just returned to San Francisco have been absent from civilization for more than two years, and it seems, as one of them expressed it, like being born again to get away from the stillness of the solemn forests of pine to the activity and life of a large city. They have passed their Summers in a country in which for weeks it never grows dark, and in Winter the daylight does not last more than two hours and a half, in which the thermometer in Winter goes down to 58 degrees below zero, and in some places of Russian America to 68 degrees, and on the east coast of Siberia to 69 degrees minus, Fahr. The Company succeeded in exploring the whole route of Russian America, and have located a practicable route from the last station in British America to the point where the line would leave the American Continent by a submarine cable to reappear on the coast of Eastern Siberia on the Asiatic Continent.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.

From private advices I learn that the Scientific Expedition of the United Coast Survey, under the direction of Prof. Geo. Davidson, is at Sitka, preparing to start next Summer for Unalaska island. The expedition first stopped at Victoria to determine the sea rate of the chronometers, as the difference of longitude between San Francisco will be well determined this season by connecting Victoria through triangulation with the Coast Survey Astronomical Station at Port Townsend, the best determined geographical position on the Northwest Coast of America north of San Francisco. From Victoria the party passed northward through the Gulf of Georgia and Johnstone's Straits east of Vancouver Island, enjoying the magnificent scenery of these passages, and visiting Fort Rupert, a Hudson Bay Station, in Beaver Harbor; thence through Queen Charlotte's Sound, Fitzhugh's and Chatham Sounds, with still more glorious mountains and of numberless cascades. Reaching Fort Simpson, in latitude 54° 40', the party waited six days in fog and rain in hopes of a break in the weather, and finally left in despair, only to make the outside trip to Sitka in continual rain, fog and stiff southeast winds. There they remained nearly a week with scarcely an observation and hardly an opportunity for an hour's boat duty. In spite of the weather, explorations have been made in the vicinity, and much information collected of the resources of the new country. Some of our enterprising people have squatted over the whole vicinity of Sitka. Much displeasure has been expressed at these proceedings, but it is some satisfaction to know that many of the preëmptors are not American citizens. Some of the Hudson Bay employes have preëmpted and recorded claims, and, having now reasonable doubts about their rights in such matters, are quietly going halves with Americans and letting the claims go into their hands. The coal deposits in Russian-America are pronounced worthless; being in very thin seams, much impaired by earthy matter, and by actual trial have been found unfit for steamers, they (the Russian steamers) being forced to use the coal from Nanaimo.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Last evening, about 9:30 o'clock, a terrible affair took place in this city. James Price, *alias* "Sailor Jim," was sitting in front of a building, waiting the action of some society on his application for membership, when a person in boy's clothing passed immediately before him. The apparent boy made some inquiries, to which Price replied, and immediately after received in his face the contents of some vessel filled with vitriol, by which he was blinded and rendered helpless instantaneously. The fluid entered his eyes and mouth, and was sprinkled over his head, neck and clothing, producing the most intense agony. It is supposed that the crime was committed by a former mistress of Price, whom he took a few months ago to New-York, and deserting her there returned to this city. She soon followed him. She was promptly arrested at a saloon which she is conducting, called the Olive Branch; and on being taken to the Station-house, demanding to know what amount of bail would be required, was told that $500 in gold coin would release her, she paid the amount at once and returned to her saloon. Price will probably lose the use of both his eyes, and Fanny will no doubt comfort herself with the thought that he can no longer cast tender looks on the frail ones of her sex.

DISTRESSING MINING ACCIDENT.

A most distressing mining accident occurred in the Chollar-Potosi mine a few days ago, in which a man lost his life. It appears that two men were engaged in timbering a portion of the old ground known as the "incline," situated a short distance from the old Potosi shaft, when suddenly the timber work and earth for a distance of 40 or 50 feet square, composing the bottom on which they were working, gave way, and one of the men named Price was caught and carried down several feet by the falling timbers and earth in such a manner that he could not be extricated, although still alive. The noise of the cave and the cries of the unfortunate wretch attracted a number of miners to the scene, but owing to the extreme danger of more caving, no one dared to venture nearer than 20 feet of where Price lay helplessly confined by the fallen timbers and the loose earth. He begged piteously to be taken out, calling on his brother miners by name to assist him, and for nearly two hours they were in conversation with the doomed man. At first his voice was strong, but gradually, owing to the pressure and suffocation from loose earth, constantly settling in upon him, his voice died away, and was heard no more.

DEPARTURE OF AN EXCELLENT WOMAN.

Mrs. Judge Waller, one of the pioneer women of San Francisco, leaves here by the next steamer, with the intention of spending the remainder of her days among her friends at the East. Mrs. Waller came to this coast with her late husband early in 1849, and for eighteen years and more has been devoted to works of public charity and private benevolence in this city. No woman has been able to accomplish more for the public good in this city, or been more entirely devoted to works of charity and mercy. The poor know her as a friend, and multitudes above want will regretfully miss her benignant presence.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.

The following notice from Prof. George Davidson will be read with interest by navigators. It reveals the existence of an error that should never have been permitted to occur on any chart. It is a well known fact that the Admiralty chart-makers and Imray, who stands high as a chart-producer and compiler, systematically take the results of the coast survey and give either meagre or no credit for his authority.

U. S. Coast Survey Expedition to Alaska, Aug. 4, 1867.

Editors Alta: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the British Admiralty chart, No. 2,461, of the Pacific Ocean, from Rock River to the Gulf of California, with the lines of equal magnetic declination and corrections of the coast line, &c., to March, 1865, has a light on Punta de los Reyes, marked 14. Fl., (flashing light); also, one at the mouth of Umpqua River. The fact is there never has been a light or building on Point Reyes, and that at the Umpqua has not existed for several years. The Russian corvette *Novick* was wrecked two miles north of Point Reyes, some years since, having been misled by an English chart with a light marked thereon.

This map, 2,461, is also defective in not having upon it the very extensive shoal "Banco Cortes," developed on the French Hydrographic chart, 1867. Imray's new map of the Pacific Coast, published in 1867, with all the improvements and discoveries of the Coast Survey, unacknowledged, has no sign of the above bank.

Having called the attention of Capt. Oliver Eldridge, Agent of the Pacific Steamship Company, to the extent of the ten fathom soundings on this great shoal, he directed, with characteristic promptness and appreciation of its importance, the captains of all steamships of the Company to sound when crossing it, as it lies directly in the track of the California and Panama vessels. The Directory of the Pacific Coast of the United States, for 1862, gives its position, extent and soundings.

Its great area suggests the question of its value as fishing ground, and of the influence it has upon the abnormal ocean currents in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE DAVIDSON.

WHEREABOUTS OF OUR WAR VESSELS.

The United States war steamer *Pensacola*, flagship of the North Pacific Squadron, is now in port. The gunboat *Ossipee* has gone to Alaska; ditto the *Resaca*; ditto the *Jamestown*. The old sloop-of-war *Cyane*, after knocking about the world for fifty-seven years, and carrying by turns the French, English and American flags, has been transformed into a storeship, and will leave for Panama, where she is to be stationed as the storeship of the Pacific Squadron, as soon as she can ship a crew. The gunboat *Mohican* will be ready for sea in a short time, her repairs at Mare Island being nearly completed. The steamer *Saginaw* is undergoing thorough repairs at Mare Island, and will be ready for sea before the end of October. The *Independence* (storeship) will take in her battery at Mare Island in a few days, and will then be ordered to some station on the coast. The *Saranac* has gone down to the Mexican Gulf ports, and will be absent for some months.

CALIFORNIA LITERATURE.

Another addition to the growing literature of California is promised in the speedy publication of a new and original work on the History, Scenery, Climate, Mineral and Agricultural Resources of this State, and its future prospects. The book is edited by H. C. Bennett and Titus F. Cronise, and will comprise about 600 pages. The editors are said to have been many years engaged in collecting the fund of information contained in the book; and if it fulfills the promise of its prospectus, it will be a valuable contribution to the world's knowledge of California, and will be influential, as it is specially designed to be, in inducing immigration to this State.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of California, the Board unanimously passed resolutions, offering to give their fine site on Strawberry Creek, north of Oakland, with 160 acres of land, for a site and farm, to the State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical College. They further passed a resolution agreeing to disincorporate, and pay over all their net assets to the State Institution whenever a classical branch is added to it, so as to complete its organization as a university. This donation, when completed, will amount in lands and money to at least $100,000, and will furnish to the State Institution one of the most beautiful and eligible sites in the world for its purposes. The Board of Trustees have already decided that the State College shall be located in Alameda County, and it now rests with them to determine whether this donation shall be accepted. The California College Water Company has an abundant water supply, which is already served on the grounds bordering upon the lands now offered to the State, and can be brought into them by a single day's work. ROD.

VIRGINIA.

The Threats to Discharge the Negroes and What Came of Them—The Prospect—City News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The hastily-made threat to discharge all the negroes who voted the Hunnicutt ticket has, of course, not been carried out. No sensible person supposed for one moment that it would or could be. Who were to take their places? What punishment, too, would it inflict upon them, thus to make them martyrs for principle's sake? Besides, would not every workingman, North as well as South, East as well as West, feel at once that it was a blow aimed at him—though not intentionally, yet indirectly and surely—and that it would be adopted as a precedent everywhere by capital to overthrow the independence of labor. But the fact was, as in most cases happens, there were two sides to this question; and instead of the employers "striking" against their workmen, the latter might look upon matters from their "standpoint," and turn the tables by "striking" against the employers. It would sound rather strange to hear these gentlemen, who have for two years been declaring that the "negro won't work," go to their hands on their farms and in their factories, and say to the men they had with such difficulty induced to work for them, and whom they had trained to habits of industry and who are skilled in their peculiar branches, "You must leave here; I have no further use for you. I am going to quit farming till I can get Germans from abroad." Or, "I'll shut up my hotel or restaurant till Irish do apply for waiters." Such a man would certainly deserve a place in one of our numerous lunatic asylums—and a great many of them do. Then, too, this general discharging of men from labor would recoil upon the heads of these men in another way. All these negroes who work are paid off at the end of each week, and be the sum large or small, they at once repair to the small shops on Broad and other streets, to the groceries, the dry-goods stores, the confectioneries, and expend their week's wages in the necessaries and comforts of life, by which means a very large portion of our white population live. And thus is the capital which keeps this city alive, circulated each week through the daily toil of these much abused sons of Africa, who have brought down the curses of the white race with redoubled fury upon their heads because they voted for those who, whatever their motives may be, have shown the most lively sympathy for them, and placed themselves on an equality with them. This is a very sober view of the matter—and it will be rather unpalatable—but it is the truth. The labor question is a difficult one to solve, and none know this as well as capitalists, who have had the most to do with it. The tobacco factories may stop work; but it will be for want of material or for want of money, but not because they are willing to sacrifice their interests to principle.

NEGRO "PLUG UGLIES" and "THUGS."

The evidence upon the investigation of some slight disturbances which occurred during the election, bear me out in the statement made in a former letter that the colored men were ruled, overawed and intimidated by a gang of rowdies, "Plug-uglies," "Thugs," &c., of their own race and color—and to these men the white party—the State owes its defeat. These colored bullies did not, of course, interfere with white people in any manner. The servitude of two hundred years has engendered in them too high a degree of respect for a white face for that. They will not even be impudent to a white man who bears the least appearance of gentle training; and it will be a long time before they can change their demeanor in this respect, so great is the force of habit, and so powerful an influence upon them has their training had to respect and regard as superior the dominant race. But this class of bullies had no such motive to deter them from using their influence, than overawing terrors, and even their bludgeons, with the weaker, more quiet and peacefully disposed persons of their own race. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the black vote was so unanimous. The leading bullies under the secret guidance of the white leaders who kept in the background, so operated upon the fears of every colored man in the city, by threatening him with present or prospective vengeance if he voted the Conservative ticket, that the bodily fear thus excited was stronger than any apprehensions they had of incurring the displeasure of their white friends and employers, and so, to "save their bacon," as they said, they either voted the colored ticket or "went out hunting." It is a fact that many were sent off on hunting and fishing excursions—and if the white leaders had been worth anything at all as election engineers, they might have carried the day like a flash.

THE NON-REGISTERED.

As was the case after the war, those who stayed at home and did no fighting, so now those who refused to register and thereby lost the election are loudest in their complaints and most bitter in their denunciations. Why did they not register? Because they felt it would be humiliating to their Southern pride to even admit, by doing that much, that Congress had a right to dictate terms. These people are now held up to just scorn.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

Not your pleasant contemporary—its opinion is already known; but the outside world—beyond Richmond—aye, beyond the seas! It is a weakness cities, towns and villages have, to imagine their own place the only important point on the globe. It is not an unpardonable weakness, either, but it is a great bore sometimes. It is quite as excusable in Richmond as it is in Boston—in Scalptown, Montana, as in Skilletville, Texas. Nor to cities alone does this vanity belong, for it has its origin in each man's bosom. We are all inclined to consider ourselves a great deal more important and our private affairs much more interesting to society than society does, which would probably get along quite as comfortably had we never existed. It is not singular, then, that our people should conclude this election will cause the world to stand still, as in the days of Joshua did the sun, to consider "whether it is drifting," what will become of it, and if the probabilities are not in favor of the proposition that the entire white race is about to be exterminated and go out in the blackness of darkness. The innocent people here, who, like Dr. Goldsmith, ere he had traveled far abroad, look upon "the visual line" which bounds their horizon as the world's extreme, ask triumphantly, "what will they say? Will not the world howl and the Northern Democracy thunder? Will not this carry New-York for the Democrats?" And in this last thought there is comfort—there is hope—for all that is Southern now turns its eyes longingly, lovingly, and yet doubtfully, to the great Empire State for safety and for succor.

ITS MEANING.

Were this small election anything more than the merest trifle, one of the atoms in the history of the world's progress, I might be somewhat startled myself, and think something of it. Were it any more than a mere skirmish of outposts in the great battle that is finally to determine the full triumph of perfect freedom of person, of thought, of opinion, of expression, of action, and of the Press, not only upon this continent, but everywhere, one might pause to consider it, and look upon the event as of more national importance and significance. But the world in its busy and selfish round halted but for a moment when told the blacks had carried Richmond under Hunnicutt and his set, even as it did when it was taken by Grant and Weitzel who led a legion of them in triumph through the flames of its burning palaces and exploding magazines. As it was done then under white supremacy, so is it done now under white supremacy. As the negroes were then used as instruments, so are they now; but there is no danger that they will ever rise to the dignity of master. As this country has been made great through the instrumentality of the white race, aided by the black, so can they march on to greatness together—the stronger shielding and protecting the weaker—and we will have no war of races.

CITY NEWS.

Threatening letters are found under the doors of well-known old gentlemen, of Northern birth, who voted the Conservative ticket, ordering them to leave the city in forty-eight hours under pain of death. These missives represent themselves as being from T. G. B., Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of Colored Men. A sensation has been made out of this, and it was heralded forth with a flourish of trumpets. A small handbill also appeared late last evening signed by a fictitious Italian name, offering to assassinate the entire Radical ticket for the sum of $25,000. I learn that the copy for this handbill was brought to one of the Dispatch printing-offices by a Corporal in the United States Army, who asked to have it printed, but was turned away with a reprimand. He subsequently, it seems, got it printed. This soldier's name was Antonio Galletti, and that is the name signed to the placard. These are all "weak inventions of the enemy," or of some schoolboy, more like to frighten the souls of his tearful adversaries. KAPPA.

THE HARCOURT MURDER.

Conclusion of the Examination of Geo. L. Van Sloen, at St. Paul.—He is Committed for Trial.

The examination of George L. Van Solen, for the murder of Dr. Harvey Harcourt, at St. Paul, Minn., has resulted in his commitaal on the charge, to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Common Pleas Court. The next term of the Court of Common Pleas commences on Tuesday, Dec. 3. Judge Lambert, in announcing his decision, gave the following summary of the evidence against the accused:

The testimony discloses the fact that Henry Harcourt was a young man, an Englishman by birth, and a surgeon, and was in the Summer of 1865, and up to the 10th day of August, residing in St. Louis; that he was a drug clerk in the store of one Sam. H. Brown. The defendant had been to St. Louis, and had formed the acquaintance of this young man, and had corresponded with him. In August of that year he writes to D. Harcourt that he was raising a company to go on a hunting and exploring expedition into the country, and requests him to accompany them as surgeon, and that he would give him $1,000 for his services. This letter bears date at St. Paul, Minn., and purports to have been written on the 28th day of April, 1865, it purporting to have been signed by William S. Masters, and it requests him to call on the defendant at St. Paul. It appears that Dr. Harcourt, after receiving this letter, made up his mind to accept the offer made to him, and accompany the expedition as surgeon. That he soon after began to get ready for the trip, and on the 10th day of August, 1865, started for St. Paul; and the letter signed Wm. S. Masters was sent to his mother in England, and it would seem this was done for the purpose of informing her of the fact that he had gone on such expedition. On the 16th day of August Dr. Harcourt arrived in St. Paul, was met at the boat by the defendant, and he and his effects taken to the residence of the family of the defendant. Preparatory to his arrival the defendant had obtained a tent, which he pitched on the day of his (Dr. Harcourt's) arrival, near the house of defendant's father. In this tent the defendant and Dr. Harcourt slept and spent their leisure hours. After his arrival at St. Paul, on the following day (Thursday) he sold at the drug-store of Potts & Sweeney a quantity of strychnine for $30, which fact seemed to indicate that he had learned that the pretended expedition was a humbug, and that he had been sold. On the following day, which was Friday, he went with the prisoner down the river in a batteau, for the purpose of hunting and fishing; they started about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the prisoner returned some time in the night time of the same day. Dr. Harcourt never was seen afterward; the prisoner claimed that he had absconded, and had stolen from him $160 which he had in a chest in the tent. It hardly seemed probable that a person of ordinary intelligence and prudence would place money in a chest in a tent, which was for the most time unoccupied. Still, he might have done so. On the 19th the prisoner went with his brother to hunt the remains of Dr. Harcourt, supposing that he might have been lost in the sloughs where he was fishing, knowing at the same time that his money had been stolen, and believing that Dr. Harcourt had stolen the same. On the 20th, which was Sunday, the prisoner wrote to St. Louis in relation to Dr. Harcourt, and inquiring whether the Dr. had been authorized to employ him as surgeon of said expedition. In relation to this correspondence I have only to say that to me it would seem almost certain that the prisoner had over the signature of others attempted to conceal the facts in relation to the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Harcourt, but in this as in every effort to conceal crime, the acts which he thinks most likely to accomplish his object, are the most prominent points to accomplish his guilt. Six days after the disappearance of Dr. Harcourt a body is found in the vicinity where the prisoner and Dr. Harcourt went to fish, with a rope around his neck and sunken in the river. That person was without question murdered; his face and skull had been perforated with shot; an inquest was had upon the body; it was buried in Oakland Cemetery, in this city, and two years after its burial was disinterred at the suggestions of the County Attorney, Col. Flint, and the Chief of Police, J. P. McIlrath, of the city of St. Paul. The dress and clothing of the person disinterred was, in my opinion, that of Dr. Harcourt; the clothing showed that the person was dressed as Englishmen dress; the body was of the size of Dr. Harcourt, and our most eminent surgeons give it as their opinion, based upon the science of their profession, that that body was of the age and size of Dr. Harcourt. The head-boards around the grave of the man disinterred had been by some person destroyed, and but for the fact that the same person who buried the man was found to disinter the body, another grave would have been opened, and perhaps the remains of Dr. Harcourt would never have been found. The letters written after Dr. Harcourt's arrival, and dated "In the Woods," are proven to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner; they were written to evade and conceal the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Harcourt; but in my opinion, they, like all other efforts to conceal crime, are potent agents and proofs of the guilt of the party using them. And in looking at this case in all its aspects, I can but believe that Dr. Henry Harcourt was on the 18th day of August, 1865, murdered in the county of Ramsey, and I find from the testimony, there is reasonable cause to believe that the prisoner committed the murder.

Trial and Conviction of Mrs. Harriet A. Yoe, for Poisoning her Husband.

The trial of Mrs. Harriet A. Yoe, charged with the murder of her husband by poisoning, commenced in the Circuit Court of Livingston County, Ill., on the 23d inst., and was concluded with a verdict of guilty. The crime of which Mrs. Yoe was charged, was committed on the 9th of September, 1866. Her husband, James Yoe, was 50 years of age, and they had been married about 22 years. They had six children; the eldest, a daughter, is married; the youngest is 7 or 8 years old. Mrs. Yoe was 14 years younger than her husband. Previous to the latter's death there was an intimacy between her and a doctor named John M. Youmans, which by many was regarded as criminal. On the night of the 9th of September of last year Yoe partook of a hearty supper, and immediately afterward was taken with vomiting and cramping. Dr. Youmans was called, and, as it is alleged, administered powders containing arsenic, which were given to the deceased by his wife. He survived until the following night. On the afternoon succeeding his death, the funeral took place. Suspicion was excited, and three weeks after the burial the remains were exhumed; the stomach was examined, and arsenic was found therein. Before this, however, Mrs. Yoe and Dr. Youmans, as is alleged, attempted to induce a daughter of the woman to commit perjury, and, failing in that, fled. Mrs. Yoe was taken to Odell by a son of Dr. Youmans, where she registered her name at the hotel as Mrs. Mary E. Mason. Here she was joined by the Doctor next day, and they went to Canada. About the 1st of November Mrs. Yoe was arrested in Chatham, C. W., and was taken back to Illinois. Dr. Youmans has not yet been apprehended.

The trial commenced as above stated. Two days were required to obtain a jury, nearly all those called having formed an opinion. The principal witness against the accused was her daughter, Mrs. Laura N. Worthington. A motion was made after the rendering of the verdict for a new trial, but it was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Operations of a Vigilance Committee in Montana.

The Montana *Post* of a recent date contains the following:

"The peaceful equanimity of Virginia was somewhat disturbed early on Thursday morning by the report that a man had been discovered close by the stone-quarry above the city, hung by the neck and quite dead. After the numerous canards of last Winter, and the fruitless search for bodies for miles in the vicinity of the town, the majority were inclined to accept the story with suspicion, and it was not until a number of gentlemen returned from the scene of execution and confirmed the statement that credit was given to the rumor. We visited the place at 8 o'clock and found it correct. The place chosen was on a gentle inclination by the roadside in a little ravine back of the stone-quarry. The man was Chas. Wilson, at one time a companion of Slade's, and an employé of Wells, Fargo & Co. for a short time last Winter. He joined Company D (Foster's) of the militia, and was recently mustered out on the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was of medium size, about 30 years of age, and had been west of the Mississippi for several years. At the place of his execution there were a number of small poles, a portion of a light fence once enclosing the spot. Three of these, perhaps twelve or fifteen feet in length, were tied near one end terminating in a noose. When elevated, it formed a tripod about ten feet high, and on this primitive and frail gibbet the body of Wilson was dangling, his feet just touching the short grass on the stony bank, his arms pinioned behind him, his neck broken and a placard on his back labelled 'Vigilantes.' He was fully dressed, even his hat not having been removed, his pockets untouched, and his blanket, for he had evidently been called up in the night and thrown it around his shoulders, was lying close beside him, apparently as he had thrown it down when ordered to mount the block. His death must have been almost immediate, as the neck was broken and no contortion of the face evidenced any struggle. There he had gone in the darkness of night, summoned by that unseen, mysterious agency evoked in years gone by, by the lawlessness of the road agents, and there, while the city lay slumbering, justice was administered by a Court that has no technicalities, and whose only aim has been the punishment of the wicked and the protection of the innocent. We have been unable to ascertain, as yet, the history of this man previous to last Winter. He was employed as 'helper' on the overland line between Snake River and Pleasant Valley, in March last. While so employed, during the high waters, he drowned some of the stock and treated the passengers so badly that complaint was made to Mr. Taylor, Superintendent, and he was discharged. Since mustered out of the volunteer service he has been drinking hard; importuned the Stage Company for employment, and, on being refused, has made terrible threats of vengeance.

He was taken down by the Coroner at 3 P. M., placed in a coffin, and decently interred by the side of the five road agents, on the hill opposite the city. This is the first execution by the Vigilance Committee since James Daniels was hung in Helena in the Autumn of 1865. The following is the best authenticated of the various reports in circulation at this writing. Charles Wilson was one of a secret organization, numbering 35 active agents, and over one hundred accomplices, sworn to a certain purpose. It included robbery, incendiarism and murder. They are fully organized, awaiting the concentration of their force and the shipment of treasure overland, after the steamers have all gone, to accomplish their purposes. They have in view, also, the robbery of certain stores in Virginia, to be accomplished by fire and burglary, and have spotted for murder several prominent citizens, whenever an opportunity offers. This organization has been under the close espionage of the Vigilantes, and every active member is known. On the night of his execution, Charles Wilson swore into the organization one detailed for that purpose, to whom he imparted all necessary information, and when arrested, made full confession of their organization and intentions, as above, which had been known by the Committee previously. The leaders of it are desperadoes of the worst character, and they must now abandon their schemes, or cope with an organization more powerful than they.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Custody of the Ballot Boxes—Order from Gen. Schofield.

Headquarters First Military District,
State of Virginia,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 30, 1867.

Circular No. 13.—1. The ballot boxes, in each County where there is no Military Commissioner, will be turned over to one of the registering officers who resides in the County, receipts taken therefor and forwarded to these headquarters. Military Commissioners will retain the ballot boxes in the Counties where they are stationed.

2. Registration records, oaths and papers pertaining to the registration in each magisterial district, will be retained by the registering officer of that district, who will be responsible for their safe keeping. Where there is no district registering officer, the registration records, oaths and papers pertaining to the registration in the district, will be turned over to the Military Commissioner, if there be one in the county; if not, they will be turned over to a registering officer of an adjacent district, and receipts will be taken for them, and forwarded to these headquarters.

3. In the cities of Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburgh the records of registration and all papers pertaining thereto will be turned over to the Military Commissioner, who will give receipts therefor.

4. Registration officers will be retained without pay until their services may be again required. Should any registering officer not wish to serve any longer, his resignation should be tendered to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. Schofield.
S. S. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General."

Congratulatory Address of the Ohio Democratic State Committee.

Democratic State
Executive Committee Rooms,
Columbus, Nov. 1, 1867.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

The Official returns of the late election having been received, your State Executive Committee desires to briefly present the results and to tender to you the congratulations you so justly deserve. You have reduced the Radical majority near 40,000 in a single year. You have given majorities in ten out of the nineteen Congressional districts. Last year you carried but three. You have given majorities in a large number of judicial election districts that you never carried before. You have carried forty-three counties to the Radicals' forty-three; and in the remaining two counties, heretofore Radical, the vote is a tie. You have elected a majority in each branch of the General Assembly, thereby securing the election of a United States Senator in place of Benjamin F. Wade. And to crown your labors, the iniquitous Constitutional Amendment, to enfranchise negroes and disfranchise white men, is beaten by a majority of over 50,000. These are grand results, and what makes them strikingly significant and important is the fact that they are not owing to Republicans staying away from the polls. They did not stay away. They voted, and the proof is that the aggregate vote is the largest ever cast in the State. But tens of thousands of honest men, who for years had acted with the Republican Party, seeing that their leaders were fast hurrying the country to destruction, had the moral courage and patriotism to leave their old associates and vote the Democratic ticket.

Nor must it be overlooked that you were better organized than ever before, that you were perfectly united, that you everywhere put in nomination good and able men, and that your press, your public speakers, and your committees labored with singular energy and ability, and presented the truth and justice of your cause with convincing force. Fellow Democrats, you have a bright future before you. The grand reaction against despotism gathers strength every day.

Already Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California are in the Democratic column.

Everywhere else, where military despotism does not prevail, our party have made immense gains. Let us then, with renewed zeal, industry and wisdom and with hopeful hearts, go forward in the great work of rescuing our country from ruin.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chair'n.

E. B. Eshelman, Sec'.

The Rutherford Park Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

The Rutherford Park Hotel, situated on the banks of the Passaic River, near Boiling Springs, N. J., was destroyed by fire on last Thursday night. The building was valued at $75,000. It had a frontage of 100 feet and was fifty feet in depth. The building was one of the finest Summer hotels in the country, and had accommodations for about 150 guests. The building was formerly occupied as the Rutherford mansion, and many years ago was considered one of the finest in the country. The building had two wings, one of which was of stone. Last Spring it was entirely refitted for a Summer resort, an association of capitalists having bought a large tract of land and laid out a park, which surrounded the building. It was subsequently leased and formally opened last Summer. At the time of the fire there were no guests in the house. The only occupants were the lessee, Henry N. Wilson and family. The house had been newly furnished at an expense of about $10,000. Mr. Walter Rutherford, of this city, the mortgagee, holds insurances on the building as follows: Newark Mutual, $2,500; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; City Insurance Company, Providence, $1,500; Corn Exchange, $3,000; total, $8,000. The loss on building will reach $40,000 to $50,000.

A Bear and Bull Fight in Omaha.

From the Omaha Republican, 20th.

A crowd of about 400 men, women and children repaired to the Fair grounds yesterday afternoon to see the fight between the grizzly bear and Mexican bull, which had been extensively advertised. The two animals were secured to the separate ends of a chain, and this was secured in the middle by a long rope to a strong stake driven firmly into the ground. At about 3 o'clock the bear was let out of his cage. The moment the bull saw bruin he made fiercely for him, knocked him down and trampled him badly. Three or four bouts of this kind occurred, each time the bull having the advantage, until at length he thrust one of his horns into the bear's mouth. This was too much, and by a powerful effort the bear broke his chain and tried to escape, making directly for the spectators, who had formed a ring around the arena. There was immediately a terrible confusion. Women screamed, children cried, men hallooed and made the most hasty preparations to get out of the way. The hubbub added to the fright of the bear, so that he could only rear up on his hams and paw about, until his keeper, a Mexican, caught him with a lasso and got him back into his cage. The Mexican then offered to ride the bear for a purse of $50, or he would fight the bull with a knife for $100. Nobody seemed inclined to invest, and the exhibition closed, and the crowd came to town.

Depreciation of Sugar Plantations in the Sandwich Islands.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 10.

We yesterday published an account of the sale of the Princeville Plantation, at Hauelai, Hawaiian Islands. Since then we have learned some further particulars, which show great paralyzation in the principal producing interest of the islands. The Princeville Plantation belonged to the late R. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The estate, with other land, comprised some 8,000 acres of the very best sugar land in the islands; 1,500 acres being in cane, a very large part of which would be ready to cut and grind before January next. The mill machinery was of the most costly and improved kinds known—the engine, &c., being imported from London at a cost of over $60,000. The cane, last year, produced 680 tons of the best Hawaiian sugars known in this market, and the crop the present season it is said will be fully equal in quality and quantity. It is estimated that the molasses alone will pay all the expenses of cropping, and the sugar will realize fully $80.000 profit to the purchaser before next May. Besides two mortgages of $25,000 and $12,000 each, the property was in debt to the late firm of C. W. Brooks & Co., of this city, for $65,000 advances. To pay this sum the assignees of the firm sold the property, and having no one present to attend to their interests, the estate was sold for the mere pittance of $1,900 to pay the debt.

The sales of other sugar estates in the islands during the last eight months have been at a similar rate of depreciation, the entire grounds, improvements and machinery generally not bringing the actual value of the engines which could be sold to other places. The paralyzation of this branch of industry, the most valuable in the Hawaiian Kingdom, is considered unexampled under the circumstances of production and nearness of a profitable market at this port. It is to be hoped that the Reciprocity Treaty between Hawaii and the United States will be consummated, which will, in such case, prove the pecuniary salvation of the islands.

The Sickness at Yale College.

The Yale *Courant* of last week says:

"Most exaggerated reports have been flying about New-Haven, and still more in other places, about the alarming sickness in our college. The facts are these: Two students have died, one in college and one at his home. Quite a number, however, have been unwell, a few of whom have been quite sick with typhoid fever. There seem to be not many who are sick now, and most of these are convalescing. The friends of some of the students have been alarmed at the reports of sickness, and have called their sons home, but more young men, desirous of a vacation, have gone home for no other cause."

GENERAL ITEMS.

A young man named Robert Black has been arrested in Plattsburgh, Penn., for robbing the post-office. A clerk in the office observed a hand reaching through a lock-box for the letters in neighboring boxes, and seized it. The robber struggled vigorously, and succeeded in releasing his hand, but he was overtaken in the street and arrested. Several letters were found in his possession, and others were picked up in the street where he had had thrown them away during his flight.

Singleton A. Mercer, Esq., a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died in Paris on the 14th of October. For nearly thirty years he was connected with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, first as Director, and for the last twenty years of his connection with it, as President. A complication of diseases compelled his resignation about a year ago, and he went abroad in the hope of regaining health and strength.

State Auditor Peralta, at the instance of Gov. Flanders, is preparing a statement of the expenses incurred by the State of Louisiana in her temporary secession from the Union. A New-Orleans paper suggests that it be accompanied with a statement of the sundry expenditures used to get her in again.

The members of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, at a special meeting on Wednesday, adopted resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. Wm. Hunter, Jr., a prominent member of that body, whose sudden decease in this City has been mentioned.

By the catalogue of the Michigan Agricultural College it appears that the number of students for the year 1867–8 is as follows: Senior class, 5; junior class, 10; sophomore class, 18; freshman class, 33; preparatory class, 24; select course, 7. Total, 97.

The Buffalo *Express* says that the Niagara frontier and the lake shore are lined with smugglers, who at the present time carry on an active and profitable business in contraband articles. Arrests are, however, frequently made.

The receiving ship *New-Hampshire*, now at Norfolk, Va., is to be converted into a hospital ship, and stationed near Portsmouth, N. H., for the reception of convalescent yellow fever patients.

Nine young men belonging to a base-ball club in Ohio are to compete with nine members of a Christian Association in a match at sawing wood, the wood to be given to the poor.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* learns that the breadth of land sown to wheat this Fall in that part of the State is unusually large, in consequence of the very favorable weather for sowing.

Since the first of the present month, the arrivals of Canadian barley at Cleveland, Ohio, have footed up 100,000 bushels. The grain is mostly consumed by local brewers and maisters.

The centennial anniversary of the settlement of Bangor, Me., occurs next year, and it is proposed to have a public commemoration of that event.

The cranberry crop in New-Jersey is estimated at forty thousand barrels, raised mostly in Ocean, Cape Cod and Burlington Counties.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Headquarter Orders—Reviews and Inspections—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present the following *resumé* of National Guard news and movements for the information of those interested in such matters:

BREVET UNIFORM REGULATIONS, &c.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, Oct. 29, 1867.

General Orders, No. 22.—I. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the National Guard of the State of New-York, who have or may receive Brevet commissions from the Commander-in-Chief under the provisions of a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of 1867, will be permitted to wear the insignia designating their Brevet rank, on the left sleeve of the uniform coat and overcoat, four inches from the wrist.

The badge will be made of cloth in the shape of a circle whose diameter shall be 1½ inches with light gold cord around the outside.

For non-commissioned staff officers the color of the cloth will be dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; infantry, light or sky blue; cavalry, orange.

In the centre of the circle the rank will be inscribed with the same designation as is now furnished by the general regulations of the State, but the insignia being reduced in size to correspond with the size of the circle.

II. Brevets will only be issued to those members of the National Guard who distinguished themselves in the late war, and who are able to furnish such testimonials from their superior officers of their services (particularizing the special manner entitling the person to consideration) as will warrant a recognition of their claims in the manner intended by the authority of the Legislature.

The brevet will only be given for the commissioned rank held by the party in the regular or volunteer army.

III. Commissioned officers receiving a brevet rank in the National Guard will wear the uniform coat prescribed for their regular rank, with the shoulder straps or epaulettes corresponding with their brevet rank.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, May 2, 1867.

Special Orders No. 166.—I. All the companies comprising the late organization known as the Ninety-fourth Regiment, National Guard, Sixteenth Brigade, (and which was disbanded by special orders No. 34, Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 25, 1867,) are hereby disbanded, with the exception of Companies A, D and E, which are retained. Company A will be retained as now a separate organization. Companies D and E will be consolidated and known as Company D, to be commanded by Capt. J. B. Ainsworth.

II. All the companies comprising the late organization known as the Thirty-sixth Regiment National Guard, Sixteenth Brigade, are hereby disbanded with the exception of Companies E and F, which are retained in their present organizations.

III. Companies I and K of the late organization, known as the Thirty-fifth Regiment National Guard, are hereby disbanded; the other companies being retained until further orders.

IV. All the officers in the above company organizations which are disbanded, are hereby rendered supernumery, but will not be discharged from accountability for public property for which they are responsible until they furnish certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State Government.

V. The officers of the above named companies which are disbanded, will turn over to Major C. H. Van Brakle, Brigade Inspector, Sixteenth Brigade, Fourth Division, all ordnance, ordnance stores, Quartermaster stores, all books and papers, and any other public property they may have, taking his receipt in duplicate for the same.

VI. Major Van Brakle will report to these Headquarters an inventory of such property as he may receive.

VII. Brig.-Gen. Bradley Winslow, Commanding Sixteenth Brigade District, will promulgate this order, and see that the same is carried into effect.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office.
Albany, Oct. 28, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Oct. 26:

Thirteenth Brigade—Charles McDonald, Aid-de-Camp, with rank from Oct. 10, 1867, original.

Third Regiment Infantry—Montaorne Udell, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 7, 1867, *vice* D. M. Fisher, resigned. Patrick Killian, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 7, 1867, *vice* M. Udell, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment—John D. Sypher, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 17, 1867, *vice* Remsen Appleby, resigned.

Seventy-second Regiment—Charles S. Allen, Surgeon, with rank from Sept. 14, 1867, *vice* John S. Miller, retired.

Eighty-Third Regiment—Benjamin F. Sheldon, Major, with rank from Oct. 12, 1867, *vice* Gersham Banker, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—William Rockford, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 10, 1867, *vice* Joseph Roden, deceased. Joseph McKinley, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 10, 1867, *vice* John R. Hamilton, resigned.

One Hundred and First Regiment—H. D. Brockway, Captain, with rank from Sept. 23, 1867, *vice* H. J. Frazer, resigned. Frank Bernet, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 23, 1867, *vice* W. L. Vanaman, removed from district. Orlean Felts, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 23, 1867, *vice* L. W. Plank, resigned. Israel W. Young, Captain, with rank from Aug. 28, 1867, *vice* H. S. Bedell, promoted. James Russell, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 30, 1867, *vice* W. Dunn, resigned. Quincy Colson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 10, 1867, *vice* C. E. Nellis, declined. John E. Feeter, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 28, 1867, *vice* J. W. Young, promoted. Thomas F. Lanigan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 6, 1867, *vice* John Traynor, moved from district. Jay C. Adams, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 7, 1867, *vice* B. F. Rambaugh, declined.

First Regiment Cavalry—Frederick Breivogel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 19, 1867, *vice* M. Isemann, declined.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Henry Doscher, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 10, 1867, *vice* Frederick Ludder, resigned. Christian Sonnensmith, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 10, 1867, *vice* Henry Doscher, promoted. Frederick Horling, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 2, 1867, *vice* Claus Schrader, resigned. Frederick Bornhold, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 10, 1867, original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations have been accepted in the N. G. S. N. Y.:

Capt. William Raynor, Twelfth Regiment, to date Oct. 5.

Capt. Caspar Meyers, Sixty-fifth Regiment, to date Oct. 5.

Second Lieut. J. H. Shipherd, Thirtieth Regiment, to date Oct. 16.

Capt. Edward C. Jackson, Quartermaster Tenth Brigade, to date Oct. 16.

Lieut. Ansel Ketchum, Fifty-second Regiment, to date Oct. 16.

Capt. Henry Bramhold, Eleventh Regiment, to date Oct. 18.

Lieut. James R. Boyd, Ninth Regiment, to date Oct. 18.

Lieut. Eli F. Bruce, Seventy-first Regiment, to date Oct. 18.

Lieut. T. D. Fuller, Co. F, late Sixty-eighth Regiment, from Oct. 19.

Major L. F. Johnston, Ninety-second Regiment, from Oct. 21.

Capt. Edwin G. Granville, Fifty-sixth Regiment, from Oct. 23.

Lieut. Frederick Hitzelberger, Twenty-eighth Regiment, from Oct. 23.

Lieut. Richard E. Jarmain, Twelfth Regiment, from Oct. 23.

In accordance with the provisions of section 93 Military Code, Maj. Robert Taylor, Inspector Fourth Brigade, is declared supernumerary from Oct. 18.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Col. Wm. S. Carr, having reported to brigade headquarters, in compliance with conditions of furlough granted April 27, 1867, has assumed command. Lieut.-Col. George D. Scott is relieved, with the thanks of the Commandant, for the able manner he has acquitted himself while in command. The quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the regimental armory to-morrow evening, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The Adjutant will be at the armory every Thursday evening through the drill season. The non-commissioned staff will report on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

At a special meeting of G Company, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, held at their Armory, on the 29th ult., it was unanimously resolved, that

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret the demise of our companion in arms, Private Luman R. Allen, formerly Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, whereby this company have lost a kind and generous member and associate, and firm friend, and we deeply mourn one whose manly qualities endeared him to us.

Resolved, That this company tender to his family their sympathies and condolence, and trust that our Heavenly Father may console them in this hour of their affliction, and sustain them in their loss.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded for inspection and review on Monday at Tompkins-square. The command made a favorable appearance, despite the many drawbacks the organization has encountered. Lieut.-Col. Cavanagh was in command. Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, accompanied by a portion of his staff, were present on the ground, and reviewed the battalion, the several movements being executed with precision and neatness—in fact such has been the case with nearly every regiment in the First Division inspected this Fall. The returns made by the Sixty-ninth on Monday show that there were 396 present, 199 absent and 595 aggregate strength.

On Monday the Sixth Regiment was inspected, under command of Col. Mason, who appeared much improved in appearance since his visit to Europe. As usual with the Sixth of late years the appearance of the battalion, under arms, was a gratifying one, though some of the minor details were incorrect. Col. Mason keeps pushing, however, and will no doubt put matters straight before the drill season ends. The following was the return: 412 present, 180 absent, 592 total.

The Washington Greys Squadron were inspected on Wednesday, when there were 78 sabres present and 73 absent, 72 of these latter being without any equipments whatever, hence the small attendance at inspection, only one uniformed member being absent. The Greys looked well and passed inspection with flying colors.

The Third Cavalry was also inspected on Wednesday, under Col. Budke. Gen. Postley reviewed the command, and Major Tweed acted as inspector. There were 431 present and 136 absent, making the aggregate strength of the regiment 567 sabres. The regiment looked well and have improved materially during the year.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry were inspected on Wednesday by Capt. Skidmore, and reviewed by Gen. Aspinwall. The regiment paraded under the command of Col. Farnsworth, and appeared to good advantage, though the discipline among the Scots is evidently not a rigid one. Only one color was carried in line, the other being forgotten, no doubt, in the excitement of preparations. Cannot our militia learn the regulations on such matters and avoid transgressions in future? The number present was 243, and 159 absent; total, 402. An effort should be made to recruit this command to a higher figure, and if opportunity was afforded to others besides natives of Scotland, it would be better, though we suppose candidates would not be refused on that account, but it is looked upon as a Scottish Regiment and suffers on that account.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The following are announced as the drill evenings of the respective companies of this command: Mondays, Companies B and G; Tuesdays, Companies D and F; Wednesdays, Companies, C and I; Thursdays, Companies, A and H; Fridays, Company, E. Until further orders, all drills will be without arms; and companies will be divided into squads, as prescribed in the tactics. Lieut.-Col. Remmey and Major Porter will superintend the drill on two evenings of each week until further orders; and they will report to the commanding officer such companies as are sufficiently well instructed to commence the drill with the musket. They will report on the first day of each month the drills superintended by them during the preceding month. On the 6th inst. knapsacks will be worn, overcoats rolled, and blankets folded inside. Privates B. M. Goodwin, A. Hallbran, J. Hallbran, P. W. Keith and S. Leslie, Company B, have been expelled for infraction of the company by-laws and dereliction in duty.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn intend giving a grand promenade concert and reception at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, when the house will no doubt be crowded to excess. This regiment is famous for its receptions.

In the Cavalry Brigade a Court-martial for the trial of all delinquencies of commissioned officers is ordered, to consist of Major Swift, W. G. S., Capt. Fisher, First Regiment Cavalry, and Capt. Meislohn, of the Third Regiment Cavalry. The Court will assemble on the 15th inst. at the Armory of the First Regiment.

The inspection of the First Regiment Cavalry was postponed on Tuesday last until the 7th inst. in consequence of the rain.

There seems to be a probability that the several brigades will receive headquarter flags before another year, as a committee has the matter under consideration. We have urged this feature ever since 1865.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of communications from National Guardsmen, asking explanatory information regarding the new system of tactics. We must decline answering, and refer our friends to the manual as the best instructor, a little study is necessary to master the details.

Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, held an election for First and Second Lieutenant, on Friday evening, Oct. 26, when Second Lieut. Benj. Steen was elected First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. Deacon Second Lieutenant. Capt. Michel is bringing up this company to a high standard of excellence in the rudiments of Upton. On Friday evening last this company tendered their congratulations in writing to Quartermaster and Brevet Capt. James McAlear, late First Lieutenant in that command, when they expressed their gratification at his promotion and regret at losing so efficient an officer. Corp. Levine presented the letter in a neat speech, and the recipient made his acknowledgments.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

According to our dispatches, yesterday, there is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian Reserve has been called out. It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy, in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles. A later dispatch from Italy sets forth that Gen. MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement.

The trial of Gen. WARREN for complicity in Fenianism was concluded Friday evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

GENERAL.

Ex-Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, was buried yesterday in Boston. The funeral services were held in the Arlington-street Church, and were largely attended. The services were exceedingly imposing. A large and imposing procession, under escort of the Independent Cadets, followed the remains toward Mount Auburn, while minute guns were fired and all the church bells tolled during the progress of the procession. Thousands gathered upon the sidewalks and balconies, and testified the heartfelt sympathy and sadness of the entire community at the loss of the statesman and patriot. There were very general manifestations of grief in many other places in the State.

One of the instructors at Yale College writes to the Springfield *Republican* saying that there have not been over seven or eight severe cases of sickness in the college this term; that there is and has been no epidemic, and the faculty have never thought of suspending college exercises. This seems authoritative and conclusive.

The case of DION BOUCICAULT against Col. WOOD, of Chicago, for infringing on the former's rights in performing the "Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah no Pogue," has been decided in favor of Mr. BOUCICAULT, with full damages of $100 for the first performance, and $50 per night for each subsequent one, making, with costs, some $3,000.

The news from Arizona represents that the Indians are killing white men on every side, and are running off stock to an unlimited extent. There are not troops enough in the Territory to give the settlers any degree of protection.

LOCAL.

Three decrees of divorce were granted on Saturday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding. The actions are entitled: Laura C. Belknap *vs.* Edward Belknap, Thomas D. Norris *vs.* Ann Norris and Ann Eliza Pudney *vs.* Chas. W. Pudney. In the cases of NORRIS and PUDNEY, the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiffs.

There were thirty-five cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Fully one-third of the defendants pleaded guilty, and in many of the cases of assault and battery the complainants did not appear. The duties of the Court were therefore light, as they have been for several weeks past.

The official investigation in regard to the *Vanderbilt* and *Dean Richmond* collision was resumed yesterday morning before the Government Inspectors. The testimony was closed and an adjournment ordered until Wednesday next, when counsel will sum up and submit their briefs.

The trial of JAMES B. FREEMAN for extortion was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock, and six hours afterward they were discharged, owing to the sudden and serious illness of one of the jurors.

An interesting address was delivered before the Typographical Society last evening by Mr. CHAS. MCDEVITT, on "The Printers and Printing in New-York City During the Last Half Century."

Last evening Ex-Gov. RICHARD YATES, of Illinois, delivered a speech on the political issues of the day, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Union Republican State Committee.

The Operative Butchers held a large meeting last evening, in West Thirty-ninth-street, for the purpose of forming a benevolent association.

There were 357 deaths in this City during the week ending Nov. 2, which is the lowest weekly record for the past five years.

The Work of the Indian Peace Commission.

It is with something of a pleased surprise that we learn that about 500 Cheyenne warriors signed a treaty with the Peace Commissioners, last Sunday, at Medicine Creek Lodge. There was ground for fearing that this Commission, like most of its predecessors, would only make peace with such Indians as had not the slightest idea of being hostile. The traditional way to conduct Peace Commissions has been to go upon the Plains well supplied with goods and money, and get rid of these articles as rapidly as possible to men whose chief and perhaps only qualification as receivers should be that they were Indians, and that they would agree to keep the peace in future, whatever they had done in the past. And the remainder of the task consisted in compiling and publishing, with a great flourish of trumpets, the list of tribes with whom a treaty of peace had been thus struck. In this list commonly figured a large proportion of good old tribes and lodges—peaceful old stagers—who never had any dream of making war, nor the ghost of a chance of escaping annihilation in case they did.

We had feared that the necessity of showing how busy and successful they had been might have tempted the present Commission, like their predecessors, to waste time in thus making peace with pacific tribes—with the Kiowas and the Comanches, for example. Now, it was undoubtedly a good thing to induce these tribes to go to the place prepared for them. But it is no less true that, as SANANTA said on behalf of the Kiowas, whose Chief he is, "the Kiowas and Comanches have not been fighting. The Cheyennes are those who have been fighting with you." So TEN BEARS, the Comanche Chief, declared "his people had not troubled the white man at all." On the other hand, these five hundred Cheyenne warriors are said to have "acted very independently, and claimed that they alone had been fighting."

That the Commission was itself a little surprised to find real hostile Indians coming to make peace with them may be suspected from the news, the other day, to the effect that it was feared the Cheyennes were coming in "with a yell," and that some of the Commissioners were nervous about the security of their scalps. But no such raid appears to have been attempted. The only doubt is last, while satisfactory terms have probably been made with the Kiowas and Comanches, who were all right before, only partial terms may have been made with the Cheyennes, who are most to be cared for. The treaty signed with the latter appears, from the Leavenworth *Dispatch*, to have been rather too one-sided, for it consisted in "giving them the right to hunt between the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers, while the game lasts. They want no reservation, but desire to live their own way."

Whatever the facts may be, we hope the Commission, at the close of their labors, will give them to us just as they are. We do not care for a long list of "populations by souls" with whom treaties have been made—like the one published a year ago, and the previous one, a year before that. We do not care very much for the details of the number of blankets, greenbacks, annuities, pounds of shot and powder that have been portioned out. We would like to know what has been done in the way of permanent peace with the Sioux and Cheyennes. When these tribes are right, what the Arrickarees, Arrapahoes, Grosventres and smaller tribes may do, concerns them much more than it does us.

Registration of Voters.

The registration of voters for the State election, on Tuesday next, closed at 9 o'clock last evening. The number of names registered in this City exceeds that of any previous year by several thousands. There has been a good deal of fault found with the manner in which the Registers did their duty. In some districts these officers are said to have been utterly incompetent for their posts—not knowing enough even to keep a record of the names in an intelligible shape. One correspondent writes that the Register before whom he appeared wished him to swear with his hat on after the Hebrew custom. The proper remedy in such a case would have been to apply to Judge CARDOZO for a writ of *mandamus* or *quo warranto* or an injunction. There are undoubtedly ignorant and incompetent men filling the offices of Registers as well as other official positions in this City, but that is one of the incidents of our present political system, which we are not likely to see remedied for some time to come. So far as the registering of votes is concerned, the fault has probably been quite as much with the complainants as with the Registers. If voters will put off the duty of registering their names until the last two days allowed by law, they ought not to complain if they are subject to some delay amid the rush of applicants.

A New Labor Exchange in New-York—An Important Step.

A very important step has just been taken in reference to the supply of all kinds of labor by the Commissioners of Emigration. They have announced the erection, fitting up and opening of a new and commodious building as a *labor exchange*, for the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the immigrant. It is located at Castle Garden, a Superintendent has been appointed, and the public are invited to avail themselves of the advantages, which will be afforded without charge. The Commissioners announce that "in opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor, and to facilitate communication between labor and capital." The names and position of those who have subscribed to this announcement are such as to give the highest character and value to the movement. Besides Mr. VERPLANCK, the President of the Commission, there are the names of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Presidents of the Irish Emigrant Society and the German Society, and the other prominent gentlemen who constitute the Commissioners of Emigration.

We believe that this new Labor Exchange may be made of immense benefit to all parties concerned, and we believe its principle may be extended until it embraces even a wider surface than is at present proposed. When we consider that between two and three hundred thousand emigrants arrive at this port annually, most of whom are candidates for work, and few of whom understand exactly how to set about obtaining it—when we consider that there is ample employment and remuneration for them all in one part or another of this broad country—when again we consider the difficulty of bringing together those who want labor, skilled or unskilled, and those who want places, here or there, and the consequent loss of time, labor and capital,—we shall see that an institution which promises to adjust these things in such a perfectly simple way, has a basis that insures it success. In a limited way, and applied chiefly to the female sex, the principle and practice involved here have long been applied at Castle Garden, but the extension of the scheme to all classes and pursuits, the erection of a building specially for the purpose, the carrying of it out under systematic regulations, on a plan which costs neither party anything, and must be quite acceptable to all, give it a scope and comprehensiveness which have been felt to be much needed. Among the German as well as among the Irish and other immigrants of this year, there have been an unusual number of skilled laborers; and we know that hundreds of these have found the greatest difficulty in putting themselves in the way of employment, while at the same time their labor would at once have been gladly availed of, in adjacent parts of the country, had those who required their services known they could be obtained at the opportune time. Even in distant parts of the country employers will be able to avail themselves of this Labor Exchange, and can learn at any moment by telegraph whether the special sort of laborers or craftsmen they may require are on hand and ready to accept their terms.

We believe that the fundamental idea of this Labor Exchange should have been carried out in New-York long ago, with application not merely to emigrants, but to all persons out of employment. By bringing together conveniently capitalists and laborers, it would be the means of keeping constantly at work all who desire to work, and would thus save a vast amount of harassment, suffering and loss. We hope some day to see such a grand Labor Exchange, and in the meantime we welcome the present promising establishment.

The Ab Initio Party.

Among the new things under the sun there has long been gathering an *ab initio* party in Texas. It first received form in the Texas Convention, upon the question whether the secession ordinance was void from the beginning, or whether it merely became void by the failure of the "Lost Cause." The *ab initio* men were in the minority, though there seems to be little doubt that they had the best of the argument. But of late the "*ab initio* men" have assumed a broader ground. They hold that after the ordinances of secession, and the swearing of the legislators and all other magistrates to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, they ceased to be lawful Legislatures; that all their acts were the acts of unlawful assemblies, and, therefore, void, *ab initio*. Judge THORNTON refused to hold the Courts at the times prescribed by one of these Legislatures.

We observe in the Galveston *News* a letter from Judge PASCHAL, of Texas, now a member of the Bar of this City, in answer to an inquiry of Gov. PEASE for his views upon the subject. The Judge quotes from the notes in his able *Digest of the Laws of Texas* an opinion of ROBERT TAYLOR, Comptroller of the Treasury, which was approved by Attorney-General SPEED, to the effect that the Legislatures of the seceded States retained the same powers of legislation after as before secession, and consequently all their laws not in conflict with the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States are binding upon the people. It seems that these views are not satisfactory to the "*ab initio* men." At the last accounts they had the subject before the Supreme Court, which has been appointed by the District Commander.

This is certainly a very strong Radical party. But Judge PASCHAL states that President JOHNSON, in September, 1865, differed from his Attorney-General, and was an *ab initio* man, and expressed the opinion that all official acts of officers, after secession, including marriages, were void.

The question is one which may yet reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

Co-operative Life Assurance.

While much is being said and done relative to coöperation in labor, building, &c., the Police force of this City have adopted a system of coöperative life assurance, which is certainly worthy of imitation. There is nothing complicated about it, nothing expensive. The members simply agree, in case of the death of one of their number, to pay fifty cents each to his widow or family on the next payday. This amounts to about two thousand dollars, which sum is collected without expense, and paid over by the Treasurer without further formality than the exacting of a receipt from the recipient. There are no assessments to pay for a series of years, no elegantly furnished offices and expensive presidents and clerks to be maintained, but whatever is appropriated is applied directly to the object for which it was intended.

There are but few policemen, of course, who lay up any very great portion of their salaries—they are mostly men of families, and in these days of high prices, if a man can comfortably support, clothe and educate a family on $1,200 a year, he is doing very well. Consequently when an officer is suddenly taken away, there is very little property left to the widow and children, and the $2,000 more or less subscribed by the brother officers of the deceased comes at a most opportune moment. Since this plan was first introduced in the force, ten or twelve widows have been the recipients of this life assurance fund, and several of these have been thus rescued from immediate positive want.

This plan, so easy of adoption, so beneficial in its results, should be followed in every instance where large numbers of men are working together. It would be especially applicable to all railroad lines, where the labor is particularly hazardous, and where wages are so trifling as to preclude any other mode of life assurance. In some of our large manufactories hundreds of men are employed, and it would only need a proper degree of energy on the part of one or two individuals to introduce this cheap and useful mode of coöperative life assurance. To workingmen and women who cannot afford the expense of insuring their lives in the ordinary way, this plan of the Metropolitan Police especially appeals. The demands under it which will be made upon them individually are so trifling that they will scarcely be felt, while the benefits to be derived can scarcely be computed.

The Bank Failures in Canada.

There is a political issue of some general interest involved in the recent Bank failures in Canada.

The Commercial Bank succumbed, no doubt, under the pressure which ensued upon its failure to hold the Great Western Railway responsible for advances to the Detroit and Milwaukee Company. These advances were run up, in one way or another, to nearly a million and a half. The Bank held security for its loans to about that amount, in bonds of the Michigan Road; but on these it was found impossible to realize anything; the regular customers of the Bank found their margin of accommodation narrowed; the stockholders saw their dividends cut off; the depositors were naturally uneasy; and the outside creditors of the Bank became urgent for a settlement.

All that followed in the natural order of banking business as it would have done in any private business concern. But it seems likely to turn out, if all that is reported in financial circles prove true, that but for the refusal of the Government Bank to join with the other chartered banks in a temporary loan, the Commercial could have kept its doors open, and easily redeemed its credit at a not distant period.

The charge against the manager of the Government Bank is, that while he professed a readiness to join with other banking companies in a temporary loan to the Commercial, when the crisis came, he required the joint guarantee of all the other banks for the fraction of the guarantee which he on his own part was prepared to extend. This statement is not made vaguely, but upon the authority of capitalists whose veracity and truthfulness no one ventures to dispute. They are the presidents and managers of other banks, doing a safe and legitimate business. They had nothing to gain, as such, by offering their aid to the Commercial Bank; they simply desired to see an old and useful institution sustained, and with even a small advance from the Bank of Montreal, which controls the Government moneys, they could have secured their object.

The failure then, in the judgment of the oldest and most trustworthy banking-men of the Province—including Mr. WILLIAM WORKMAN of the City Bank, and others of almost equal standing and responsibility—is due in great part to an organized plan, to which leading members of the Local Government are parties, to overturn all the Chartered Banks which are not tributary to the Government concern, and to establish a banking monopoly from one end of the Dominion to the other. There does seem reason to accept this view as in the main correct.

The Civil Service of England.

We referred, the other day, to the tardiness which has marked the improvement of the Civil Service of England, compared with the excellence of its administration in several countries of continental Europe. Some of the causes are revealed by the last Report of the Civil Service Commissioners—a body organized twelve years ago, under an Order in Council of the English Government, to check the admission of improper candidates.

The reform originally proposed went much further. It aimed, not simply at the exclusion of the unqualified, but also at the destruction of the system of appointment and the throwing open of all appointments to the most meritorious candidates. Competitive examinations were the agencies suggested to determine the relative fitness of individuals seeking official employment. This part of the plan, however, interfered too seriously with the patronage of the ruling classes to be tolerated. The privileged few refused to surrender the patronage they inherited, or to subject the scions of the aristocracy to competition with the vulgar crowd. The result was that the old mode of appointment was retained; the power of patronage asserted its supremacy; competitive examination was not introduced; and the functions of the Commission were restricted to ascertaining the intellectual and physical capacity of the nominees, and their ability to discharge the duties to which they were nominated. This is the extent to which Civil Service reform in England has yet formally proceeded. Good it is in its way, no doubt. It insures the application of at least one efficient test, and so precludes the admission of fools and ignoramuses. But it preserves the monopoly of appointments in the hands of the ministers of the day, and leaves the corrupting tendencies of official patronage almost untouched. Practically, however, the Commissioners have been able to introduce one material modification. Heads of Departments now frequently nominate several persons for an office, and the Commissioners indicate the best man among them; so that when a high official chooses to break through the confines of red-tapeism, he may do it without desecrating the aristocratic theory of appointment.

The civil service of India has been more thoroughly changed. An open competition has taken the place of mere nominations; and though defects of management have hitherto marred the working of the plan, it seems destined to revolutionize the civil departments of British rule in India.

With all its shortcomings, the system in vogue in England is far in advance of that which prevails here. Perhaps, too, the boundaries of the Commission, as defined in England, may suggest the outlines of a compromise which shall precede the adoption of a thorough reform in this country. If politicians are not prepared to give up the patronage they now wield, they should have no hesitancy in providing for the competency of the individuals they nominate. A Board of Examiners might be created to discharge duties akin to those of the English Civil Service Commission, and in this way ignorant or otherwise unqualified appointees might be excluded from the positions they now disgrace.

Marine Schools.

We have repeatedly advocated, through the columns of the TIMES, the establishment by our merchants of a suitable naval school at New-York, where lads who have a predilection for the sea might be taught practical as well as theoretical seamanship, without having to pass through the hardships and contaminating influences of the forecastle. We have also urged the adoption of an apprenticeship system, similar to that which exists in the English Mercantile Marine, making it compulsory upon shipowners to carry a certain number of boys, according to the tonnage capacity of the vessel, who shall be taught seamanship, and receive compensation as they progress in knowledge.

Without enlarging at this time upon the advantages which would be certain to accrue to our merchant service by carrying these plans into practice, modified, perhaps, to suit the exigencies of the case in this latitude, we beg leave to congratulate our shipowners that the subject is receiving in proper quarters the serious attention that it merits. Not only has the Chamber of Commerce taken cognizance of it, but it has attracted the consideration of other corporate and influential bodies. The Board of Education of this City, who know how many hundreds of boys in attendance upon the public schools might be induced to adopt the advent uresome and useful calling of a sailor if proper treatment and encouragement were offered, are considering the propriety of establishing a nautical school under their auspices, and the managers of the juvenile reformatory institutions on Randall's Island have also, in a recent report, advocated the advisability of a marine school, where the restless spirits under their control might be fitted for a life which would be adapted to their peculiar natures.

We are glad also that such an old sailor as Vice-Admiral PORTER, whose long service as commander of one of our merchant steamships, as well as his experience in the navy, have given him more than ordinary opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the character and necessities of American seamen, has chosen to advocate as earnestly and eloquently as he has done, the institution of these marine schools. The reasons which the Admiral offers in favor of the project carry conviction to the mind of every reader, who also must share his surprise that such establishments were not put in operation thirty years ago, as well as partake of his distress that the moral and material interests of seamen have been so long neglected by the merchants, upon whom the responsibility of this unhappy state of things mainly rests.

Street Children.

The very large number of homeless children to be found in our streets should attract the serious attention of our authorities. The time was, and it is not very long since, when a beggar was an uncommon sight in the streets of an American city. Now beggars are as numerous, in proportion to the population, as they are in London, and are as bold and pertinacious as the *Lazzaroni* of Naples. Among them the very large number of children is particularly noticeable. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction estimate the number of these child-beggars at 35,000. Of course it is impossible that all these should be cared for in the public institutions; nor, perhaps, is it advisable that any attempt should be made to do so. A system of house-to-house visitation, with the providing of clothing, temporary shelter and education is, perhaps, the best that the circumstances will admit of. The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society has practiced this system for many years, and we have reason to believe with considerable success. About 2,000 children are now cared for by this Society, which wants but an increase of funds to enlarge the sphere of its operations. The system adopted by this Society is inexpensive and effective. Home associations are not broken up; the little ones are left to the care of their natural protectors, while at the same time good influences are thrown around them, and a strict watch is kept on them and those by whom they are surrounded. The Society complains, justly enough we think, that it does not get its fair share of the annual appropriations made by the Legislature for charitable purposes. Last year its total receipts were $13,286 26, which are quite insufficient for the purposes it has in view.

The Civilization of the Indians.

In affirming that the civilization of the Indian is the easiest and cheapest, as well as the only honorable way of securing peace, the *Nation* brings forward a fact that is too generally ignored. It shows that whenever practical, civilized settlement has been made possible, the Indians have been ready for it, while the whites have repressed and excluded them—as in denying them citizenship in Minnesota, in 1857-8. That is the key to this difficulty, as to all others where dealing with human nature is concerned. Like begets like. Treat the Indians as irresponsible savages and they will realize the character. Treat them like men, subject to the laws, the responsibilities and the privileges of that condition and they will soon learn to accept it. The most hostile and lawless of the tribes are now under treaty again. When they settle on their reservations, as they will, to get the subsidies, let them be brought under the State laws if they are in Kansas, or the Federal Government if in a Territory. And when the individuals are held responsible, their tribal organizations will soon disintegrate, personal tastes and associations will take hold upon them, their fixed habitation will, as heretofore, stimulate them to agriculture; education can be sent among them, and the Indian may be made a citizen.

A Question of Propriety.

A correspondent writes to us with considerable warmth, complaining that we choose to adopt a uniform style in marriage announcements, instead of following the caprice of the writer, in reference to the use of the words "and" or "to" between the names of the principals. He sneers at our preference for the latter word on the ground that it is limited in its signification to the male person only, while the woman is just as much married to the man as the man to the woman. He closes his criticism by remarking that "to" was used in old times, but as its use implies the superiority of man over woman it has been abandoned in this connection by persons of refinement and good taste. With proper deference to our correspondent we cannot see the force of his reasoning, and deny explicitly that the change from the old form to the one he proposes has been adopted by persons of intelligence who have thought upon the subject. If John Smith *and* Sarah Brown are announced as being married, there is nothing to designate whether they are united to each other or not. If the notice shall read John Smith *to* Sarah Brown, there can be no question that the twain are joined together. It is a piece of mawkish sentiment or gross affectation to cavil at a form of stating a fact which is as old as the Holy Scripture or as the institution of marriage itself.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The pronunciamientos and the King's proclamations having resulted, hitherto, only in swelling the forces of GARIBALDI from "a few beggarly lazzaroni," as a Papal organ once called them, to an army between 5,000 and 10,000 strong, VICTOR EMMANUEL has at length dispatched a part of the Royal Army, under CIALDINI, to the defence of Rome. The move has been hardly premature, since, while a handful of Papal Zouaves vanquished the insurgents at Viterbo, it seems to have been the Pope's main force which was routed at Monte Rotondo. Meanwhile, GARIBALDI has encamped and defiant at the very threshold of Rome. It seems as if a single day's delay to intervene must have lost Italy her credit in every Court throughout Europe. Had she chosen to renounce the September Convention, it might have been otherwise; but that Government is in a bad way which suffers its own people to hold it in contempt. So far has this pernicious contempt gone, that GARIBALDI either delays or declines to make any response whatever to the King's summons to disarm his volunteers. But there is another irretrievable mistake on Italy's part, in postponing the duty of self-vindication. The capture of Rome and the expulsion of the Pope, against the fiat from Florence, would be hardly less humiliating for Italy than the usurpation by France of Italy's own prerogative to govern its citizens. Yet French troops have debarked at Civita Vecchia, even if they have not quartered in Rome; and it will be a sorry day for Italy when the French flag runs up again over the Castle of San Angelo. The truth is that the Royal troops have not been entirely absent from the scene of hostilities, but they have been remiss. They have been of late assiduously patroling the Papal frontiers, but their line of outposts is satirically compared by the *Opinion Nationale* to one of those wire nets sometimes stretched across rivers from bank to bank. "The official net doesn't let masses pass in bulk," says *L'Opinion*, "but they break up and pass drop by drop, man by man." Had France and Italy delayed a little longer, the popular tide would have swept through the net and overwhelmed Rome. The last telegraphic news, however, shows that the crisis of the insurrection has come.

There is danger that the great distress in the west of Ireland will again set in, together with the long and bitter Winter that intensifies the inhospitable climate of that coast. A fund has been open for their assistance in London, but the acute sufferings of the Connemara peasantry have been but slightly relieved. The whole region is relapsing into wilderness under the oppressive tenant system and the great consequent emigration. Throughout the whole green island the one solitary item of possible improvement for its people, agriculture, shows a rapid decay. Bare bogs, bare mountains, scattered lakes, tumble-down cottages fare fast becoming the features of some of the formerly beautiful, well-drained and carefully-tended lands. Ireland can only be helped by the more liberal action of its rulers. But Irishmen and Irish women and starving, shivering children may be made glad with every dollar that their well-to-do countrymen in America squander upon brown-stone headquarters, and gay green flags, and useless muskets, and wild, crazy raids over the Canada border. It is a sorrowful sight to see so much hearty generosity stupidly—no, criminally—thrown away, instead of being well and nobly applied.

While England is spending millions of pounds to enforce a policy in Abyssinia that a few short years will make nugatory, the *Athenæum* proposes to make the expedition of some permanent value by sending with it a competent scientific Commission to explore the country. This is the first practical idea we have seen in connection with the affair. Abyssinia is new ground for explorers, while yet it claims to have been one of the earliest seats of the Christian faith, and is doubtless full of biblical and classical remains, inscriptions certainly, and perhaps manuscripts. The example of the French in Egypt ought to be an incitement, if no better can be found.

LOUIS NAPOLEON appears to have chosen a very critical time for indulging in the costly and hazardous pastime of a foreign war. At no time since the great Revolution has Paris been the scene of such political and social disorder as at present. Robberies, accompanied by violence, have become so common in the streets, that the police force has been augmented, and a mounted patrol has been established to keep order in certain parts of the city. This state of things originates in an extraordinary scarcity of employment, which, combined with the dearness of all kinds of provisions, makes a very bad outlook for the coming Winter. The poorer classes in the Quartier St. Antoine—the revolutionary quarter—are stirring uneasily; and placards have been posted in that region bearing the ominous words, "Bread at twelve sous, or—lead!" To allay this agitation the Government has subsidized the bakers, but this expedient cannot hold out long. The dreaded end may be postponed, but must at last.

The English public have been greatly scandalized by the publication of a mean slander on the Queen in the shape of a catch-penny pamphlet entitled *John Brown, or the Fortunes of a Gillie*. The London *Star* calls the attention to this slander on the Queen, and says that one chapter is entitled, "The Queen reveals her regard for John Brown, and extorts an oath from the Duchess not to divulge it;" and also points out that the figure of John Brown is adapted from the *Tomahawk* and LANDSEER'S picture.

The action of the French Government in regard to the young amateur caricaturist who lately amused himself at the Emperor's expense, is universally condemned in Paris. He drew on the blank wall of a banker's room a pencil sketch representing the Emperor, arrayed after the fashion of BLONDIN, walking blindfolded along a tight rope and holding in his hand a balancing-pole, on one end of which BISMARCK stands, while GARIBALDI is gamboling on the other. The Empress was represented standing underneath, with her hands clasped and exclaiming, "*Mon Dieu!* I'm afraid he's going to fall." The youth who drew this admirable satire is but eighteen years of age. The Police "invited" his employers to dismiss him, and as it is dangerous to trifle with the politeness of the French Police the audacious draughtsman lost his situation.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Election—The Convention Certain to be Ordered—The Delegates—General Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.

Were it not for the advertisements in the newspapers and the posters on the walls no stranger arriving here would ever find out that an important election is to take place to-morrow. An election for town councilman in New-York or Philadelphia would create more stir and excitement. Nobody seems to think about it. If you ask "is not the election for delegates to the Convention to take place to-morrow? Who are the candidates? Who will be elected?" in nine cases out of ten the answer will be, "Yes, I believe the election comes off to-morrow; I do not know exactly who is running, I hear that BRYANT and BLODGETT and a couple of niggers are the candidates, and I suppose they will be elected, as nobody but the negroes will vote." And this is the case everywhere in the State. But notwithstanding this apparent apathy and the certainty that thousands of registered voters will not go to the polls, the result will be that the Convention will be adopted by a large majority. Of this I do not entertain a doubt.

The candidates who will be elected in this district are all Radical. Mr. BULLOCK is one of the principal officers of the Southern Express Company, resided here during the war, and is said to have been a very enthusiastic rebel. He is intelligent, active, and wealthy, and in the discharge of the duties of his office in the Express Company has displayed considerable business capacity and administrative tact.

Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT is the Postmaster of Augusta, and Mayor of the City under Gen. POPE's appointment. He raised a battery of artillery at the beginning of the war, known as BLODGETT's battery, with which he served in Virginia in 1861. He subsequently served in some infantry regiment, but failing to be elected a field officer at the reorganization of the volunteer regiments, retired and took no further part in military movements. He is represented as an ultra-Radical, and his friends very confidently predict that he will be the next Governor of Georgia, and perhaps one of the Senators in Congress after the State is admitted into the Union.

Mr. J. E. BRYANT came to Georgia for the first time with the army of occupation after the surrender. For some months he acted as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, until, at the instance of Gen. DAVID TILLSON, chief of the Bureau, he was either dismissed or compelled to resign. He then became the principal protector of the freedmen, started a newspaper, the *Loyal Georgian*, in their interest, founded one or two savings banks for the purpose of encouraging their economy and industry, and though neither the newspaper nor the savings banks have been successful, he is still steadfast in his faith, and claims election to the Convention as the friend *par excellence* of the colored race. Very hard things are said concerning Mr. BRYANT. His banking operations have been very severely criticised, and the negroes who deposited in his banks, and found that to deposit their funds was a good deal like the descent of Avernus, "easy," but that to withdraw them was both an *opus* and a *labor* of an impossible nature—are among the most acrimonious of Mr. BRYANT's assailants. ALEXANDER STONE, of Jefferson County, and JOHN NEAL, of Glasscock County, are both negroes of advanced radicalism, but of neglected and very imperfect education. BENJAMIN CONLEY, another of the candidates, is an alderman of this city under military appointment, and has acted as Mayor during the temporary absence of Mr. BLODGETT. These are the Radical candidates, and it is almost certain they will be elected. An opposition ticket is announced, but a party signing themselves "Respectable Voters," on which the names of Hon. JOHN P. KING, President of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co., and many years ago United States Senator; Mr. HENRY MOORE, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*; Mr. CARSWELL, of Jefferson County; Mr. CUMMINGS, son of the late Hon. H. H. CUMMINGS, and one or two others, are published; but it is believed that none of these gentlemen will run, or consent to allow themselves to be mentioned as candidates.

Mr. AMOS ACKERMAN, mentioned in my last, a Mr. COBB, of Kentucky, now living in Madison County, and one of the Registrars; Mr. JOSEPH MCWHORTER, a Registrar and Freedman's Beaureau agent for Oglethorpe County, a Mr. VAN DUSEN, a lawyer, and JACK BELL, a negro, are the candidates in the district composed of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert counties. In the Twenty-eighth District, comprising the counties of Jaspar, Putnam and Morgan, Mr. THOMAS PETER SAFFOLD, of the town of Madison, and Mr. JORDAN, of Jaspar, are the most prominent candidates. The former was at one time a planter of considerable wealth and of some social standing. He sought election to the first Confederate Congress from the Sixth District, but was defeated, and has since that time to the present been entirely neutral, being Union man or Confederate, loyalist or rebel, as the occasion required, but never *pronounced* on either side. He is now said to be Radical.

Since his return from the North Mr. BEN. H. HILL has made two speeches—one at Athens, where he resides, and one at Lexington, Oglethorpe County, during Court week. In both these addresses he has earnestly recommended his hearers, both white and black, to stay away from the polls, and have nothing whatever to do with the election. He believes that if the Southern people thus refuse to sanction the Congressional policy of reconstruction, the reaction which has set in at the North will speedily overthrow the Radical power, and finally relieve the South from the pressure of the military bills. Mr. HILL'S views are, to all appearance, very widely approved, and will be practically adopted to-morrow and the two following days; but as I have already remarked, not to an extent sufficient to defeat the Convention. From the known opinions of a majority of those who will constitute the Convention, it is very safe to predict that the Constitution they will frame will be as Radical as Radical can be. Messrs. WADE and SUMNER will be perfectly satisfied with the work; but it is by no means certain that, though the Convention will take place, their Constitution will be adopted by the people. Thousands who are holding back and taking no interest in the election, will vote and work hard to defeat what they term the "Nigger Constitution. This disposition is not noisily or ostentatiously avowed, but it is plain to anyone who watches the tendencies of popular sentiment.

It may to some extent calm the apprehensions of "Occasional," of the Philadelphia *Press*, to know that one of the individuals whom he represents as being in Toronto conspiring with Mr. DAVIS and Mr. THOMPSON to bring about another revolution is not in Toronto, but in Georgia. Mr. TOOMBS was in Lexington, Ga., on Saturday, attending Court, and was there all the week. He came there from his home in Wilkes County, where he has lived for months past, and I was told by those who saw him and know him well, that he seems much more occupied with the business of his law office than with conspiracies of any kind. It may be, therefore, as "Occasional" was so grossly deceived as to the whereabouts of Mr. TOOMBS, he may be equally so as to the movements of Messrs. DAVIS and THOMPSON, and that there is no immediate cause for the alarm which he expresses. Mr. TOOMBS is said to be much more hopeful as to the future since the October elections than he has been at any time since the surrender. He is, as may be supposed, bitterly opposed to the Military Bills and the Convention; but he takes no part in politics on either side, makes no speeches, writes no letters, and is very guarded even in private conversation. Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, who is busy at his book, now nearly ready for the printer, is also represented as sanguine of Conservative reaction at the North, and of consequent amelioration of the condition of the South.

After several weeks of fine, bright weather, rain has set in, and from all appearances seems likely to continue, to the great discouragement of planters who have cotton to pick. The "killing frost" which generally comes about this time, making "field and forest bare," has not yet arrived. The cotton-fields are yet partially green, and unless some unfortunate calamity arrives, the crop in this section of the State will hardly be gathered much before Christmas. The low price of cotton depresses all classes, and admonishes them that they must bear another year of empty pockets. UNIQUE.

The Attempt to Bribe a Fire Department Inspector.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning my name associated with the case of JOHN F. HORAN, under censure from the Fire Commissioners, and while I have doubts about the propriety or policy of noticing the same, I have concluded, in consideration of the sympathy expressed for Mr. HORAN, to give all the circumstances to the public.

A few weeks since we were waited upon at our establishment, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-street, by two persons, who requested to examine our stock. As I was engaged, I referred the parties to the stock-clerk, with directions to him to accompany them throughout the store, and show them all they wished to see. After making a thorough examination, as I suppose, of the stock, they sent for me in person and explained their business. They spoke very highly of the general condition of our establishment, but insisted they should have to report us to the Fire Commissioners, as we had more than five barrels of alcohol in store. We had at the time, to the best of my recollection, some three barrels in stock in the cellar, not marked, and some five about the store, marked for shipment to various customers. We (the parties, the stock-clerk and myself) discussed for some 15 minutes the justice of a law which limited a house occupying five fronts on two streets, Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Ann-street, and Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-street, to no more right in stock than one of one-tenth the amount of business. The parties admitted the law, as it existed, was an absurd one, and unjust to the large houses, but declared their duty to be, as they had called under official instructions to report us, to which I assented, saying "of course you must do your duty, and all I can ask is that you will state the facts you see about the business, and about the stock, as much in our favor as you can, and for the future, as we have shown you how difficult it is for a house like ours to comply with the restrictive letter of this law, I will thank you to drop in occasionally when not under orders and examine and report to me anything you may see out of the way."

This conversation took place in the cellar where the wet stock is stored. I came up stairs and went to the cashier, one of the junior partners, and said to him: "There are two men in the cellar claiming to represent the Fire Department in some capacity, who say they must report our stock for an alleged violation of a city ordinance. Now, they may be genuine and they may be bogus, and in either case their right to inform is the same, but of one thing I am well assured from the pains they have taken with Mr. ROBBINS they do not want to report the firm and they do want money. I think we had better hand them $10, and we will see about it at our leisure.

The cashier gave me $10, which I put in an envelope and directed an errand boy to hand to one of the parties. The occurrence and entry on the cash-book, of course, led to future discussion, and our senior partner, Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, took upon himself to investigate the matter fully, believing the men were impostors. He applied to the Secretary of one of our principal city Insurance offices for information in regard to the law, and about the parties. An investigation was made and the matter was brought in an official shape, against all our wishes, before the Fire Commissioners, during which I was waited upon by a number of influencial persons to go before the Commissioners, and so explain the matter as to shield Mr. HORAN, all which was refused for the reason that I never entertained a doubt that the visit to our store was

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Great Want of the Community—Plea for a People's University for the General Education of the People of New-York.

Many who repeat the words of the heading, will admit that there are many wants, indeed, in a community so full of abuses, defects and moral evils, and wonder which of the wants is about to be mentioned now. Some will say the great want must be the want of more churches, with larger congregations; others may think it a want of higher "culture" in the ministry; others a want of home missionaries and tract distributing; others a want of better judges on the bench; others a want of more policemen in the streets; others, a want of more temperance societies and temperance lecturers; others, a want of more stringent laws against whisky sales and rum-saloons, more active and indiscriminate seizures of gamblers and gambling paraphernalia; others may think the great want is a better observance of the Sabbath, and others yet think it to be a more liberal Christianity, a higher spiritual life and a clearer view of God's purposes in creation.

There is a want beyond any of these, and laying at the root of most of them—a want the supply of which would go a great way to abate the great majority of those social evils which the reformers and philanthropists deplore. That want is the want of education—the sorest want of all—the want of education for the great mass of our people—those who constitute everything that is to distinguish us as a nation and a Power on the earth.

It is a fallacy to say the common school system meets this great want. That system is not what it might be and must be, yet. There is no need to allude to the abuses that belong to the administration of it and counterbalance in some degree the moral benefits which society ought to derive from it. But it is not the sort of education fittest for the American boy—for him whose destiny is early work, and work of one sort or other to the end of his life. I speak of the great average of American children when I say they spend about six or seven years at school, and at the age of fifteen are taken from it, never to go to a place of instruction any more for the rest of their lives. During those seven years what do the boys learn? What they could learn in as many months at the age of fifteen or sixteen. They bring out of school with them three things only that remain with them—reading, writing and arithmetic. All the rest—grammar, history, philosophy, geography, algebra, astronomy, &c., with all their fine dreary verbiage and their cut and dry questions and answers, fade by degrees from their minds, and in a few months are forgotten—rejected and put away, and all the more readily, perhaps, that in the cases of the vast majority of the boys these branches of learning were imparted by young women and not by men.

That is not the education for an American—boy or man. The proper and permanent education would be that which should begin with the little worker's career of labor at the age of fifteen, and continue to be carried out for the rest of his life. The education here meant is self-education, a thing commonly disparaged, but of such value in any system of instruction, that the highest order of education is usually worthless and ineffective without it.

Let those who must work their way through life educate themselves at the same time, that they may do their destined work all the more easily, cheerfully and happily. Give them free reading-rooms and free libraries to begin with. Then, in connection with the primary schools, so to speak, give them also, in time, lecture-halls, picture-galleries, sculpture-rooms and museums of history and the sciences. Such a system as this might well be styled a "People's University"—the most genial and the happiest, perhaps, of the name in the world; and to give it a ten-fold value and its crowning worth, let it be open freely to learners on every day in the year, without exception. Let it be the People's University in the spare hours and after hours of labor, and a Sunday Museum for the improvement and gratification of themselves and their families.

But here a notable objection comes in. And this objection is, that Sunday reading-rooms, libraries and museums would be an offence to the Supreme Being, and that the sense of society would be outraged by such an employment of a man's time on that ancient and customary day of rest from toil. But it is not probable that the sense of society would so misinterpret the wisdom of Providence or even the prohibition which regulated the labor-system of the Hebrews, as to object to the act of sitting at a table and reading books and papers on Sunday—a thing harmlessly practiced by millions in their own dwellings on that day. There is no great need to argue the Sabbath question—to mention the taunt which Jesus of Nazareth addresses to the scrupulous Jews, or to mention the fact that the early Christians abolished the Hebrew Sabbath and chose another day instead of it. The common sense of this question is quietly and inevitably settling the controversy, and society is becoming convinced that anything which tends to draw men away from reprehensible pastimes and diversions, and gives them habits of quiet reading and intellectual amusement, cannot be very desecrating to the divinest day of the human calendar.

The people should begin to think of that education of their adult years, which would also be their most cherished recreation in the midst of their labors. They and their friends who have leisure to think and the means of action, should consider the worth of such a thing and the crying want of it in such crowded centres of society as New-York, with the million of people who swarm in it and around it, within the sound of the City Hall bell. New-York is the focus, so to speak, of Democracy; and yet it is singular to see how little has been done to gratify the pride and pretension of the Democratic element or promote the comfort and benefit of the people at large. The people do not seem to be overweening; they show little self-assertion, and do not seem to care about themselves at all. We have got but one public thing on which we can pride ourselves in a general way, and that is our great Park, which was rather conceded to the public by the rugged and impracticable nature of the ground than secured by any provident foresight or consent of the community. The Park is, however, a good thing and a great blessing. But the institutions advocated in this paper would be the means of a still greater good—one that would come more home to men's business and their bosoms, lie within a shorter walk of their dwellings and be enjoyable in all conditions of the weather and all seasons of the year.

It is a pleasant exercise of the mind to fancy the manner in which these free reading-rooms, libraries and museums might be established in two or three districts of this great and growing City, or one of them, in the centre of it, as a beginning and an experiment. The means might be obtained by public subscription, largely assisted by the donations of the wealthy and the generous, and, perhaps, grants from the City funds. A large and noble building, which would be an architectural pleasure to the eyesight and an honor to the City, might be made to contain within the inclosure of its buttresses or the peristyle of its columns, a reading-room, a library, a hall for lectures, a picture gallery, a sculpture gallery, and a museum of curiosities. It might replace some insignificant block of buildings, where an ample area could be afforded around it, and a broad thoroughfare opened to and from it, and where the widened space could be compensated by the increased value of houses or sites in the vicinity, purchased with a view to such a result.

The galleries, corridors and staircases of the building here contemplated might be adorned with paintings, statuary and panelling, the work of native artists; its area in front might be adorned with fountains or statues, while its basement might be made to contain hundreds of baths, cool in Summer and warmed in Winter by the fires necessary to heat the whole building. Some such popular institution, encased in its beautiful architecture, would be worthy of a proud, intelligent people—the peculiar honor of a free and flourishing metropolis and a sovereign State. It would be a temple of the fine arts and of literature, and, in fact of everything calculated to dignify the minds and improve the manners of the community. Our painters, sculpters, architects and other artists would be proud to place their works on its walls or in its rooms, and gather their best inspiration directly from the eye and mind of the public. In this way whatever genius or intellectual power might be existing among us would exhibit itself in a spirit of happy rivalry, and the popular appreciation which could of old foster the arts of Greece and mediæval Italy, produce some of the same excellent and memorable results in our own country.

But the more immediate good results of such an innovation would be visible in the reading-rooms and libraries which would tend to supply the deficiencies of early instruction and encourage the habit of mental acquirement during life. That the people would be at once attracted to such places, and crowd to them seems to be a certainty, when we consider the general intelligence of the community, the love of reading so common among our young people, and the propensity of all classes to run about wherever any sort of a lecturer is to hold forth or any sort of a public meeting to be held. The minds of the people seem to be in a starved and crippled condition for want of proper aliment and exercise, such as they might freely obtain in the institutions here proposed. The laboring man would obtain rest and the newspapers. The mechanic would obtain these and suggestions that may help him along from periodicals devoted to his trade or calling. The young people of both sexes would have their stories of romantic elegance, chivalrous terror and piratical atrocity. All tastes should be gratified that they may be the sooner purified; and a complete eclectic liberty, in this respect, would be the best encouragement of the education contemplated by such a scheme of instruction. The boys and girls should have all the books they may please to read, and, along with these, something of a better order of literature, as easily accessible. The result would take no long time to show itself.

But journals and books would not be the only means of this "university" education. The museum would offer its birds of various plumage and many lands, its fauna and its flora, its national curiosities and fossils both of land and water, and the picture and sculpture galleries would excite or keep alive that saving sense of the beautiful which is the source of all humanising sentiment and kindly emotion. The panoramas would offer in splendid succession the scenery of distant countries brought clearly and closely before the eyes of those who can never hope to travel beyond the bounds of their own—the landscapes, venerable ruins, mountains, city towers and ramparts, rugged coasts and battle-fields, which have been made memorable in the records of ancient or modern history, and have already, in one way or the other, been pictured to the mind's eye of most readers. There would also be lectures on every theme of human interest—poetic, dramatic, geologic, financial, mechanic, astronomic—delivered frequently in succession by the best informed men in the country, many of whom would be happy to give their information freely in aid of so popular and honorable a cause. Agassiz would give his ideas on the Glacier of the Rhone, or the spine of the helmet-fish; the veteran W. C. Bryant would lecture by particular desire on Wordsworth and the revival poetry of old England, though leaning in his own mind rather to a discourse on the benefits of a Law Tariff; Longfellow would recite his "Building of the Ship," and hundreds of others would be desirous to follow the example of our leading intellects.

It would be easy to expatiate on this system of spontaneous education, and difficult to overestimate the blessing it would be to the community. It would do more to draw people away from their gross habits and evil amusements in the grog-saloons, gaming-houses, brothels and other demoralizing haunts than all the temperance lecturers, than all the judges and all the policemen, than all the clergymen and all the churches of the City put together. The theme, though it concerns the trite question of popular education, is not such a very dull one. It is, on the contrary, a vivid and revolutionary theme—a theme of "reconstruction" in its most powerful and comprehensive sense, and one to excite the interest or the ambition of the best and most practical minds among us.

Astor has made himself immortal in the good City of New-York by the gift of his noble library, and Cooper has made an honorable record, which will last as long as the City itself. Is there no other generous and wealthy citizen who, for the love of humanity or the love of glory, would make his name as honored and memorable as theirs by helping the people of this great ill-provided metropolis to the free reading rooms and free libraries which they stand so sorely in need of? W. D.

The N. Y. Typographical Society.

A special meeting of this Society was held last evening at the rooms No. 3 Chambers-street, for the purpose of taking suitable recognition of the fact that one of the oldest and most efficient members of the Society, Mr. Charles McDevitt, foreman of the *Ledger* establishment, had entered upon the 50th year of his connection with the Society.

After prayer by Rev. Joseph Longking, Mr. C. C. Savage, in a brief but happily conceived address, abounding with typographical puns, congratulated Mr. McDevitt on his long connection with the Society. Mr. Savage concluded by producing an elegant cane with a massive gold head, which he presented to Mr. McDevitt on behalf of the Society.

Mr. McDevitt, who was literally, and not metaphorically, taken by surprise, appeared to be somewhat overcome by this unexpected kindness on the part of his fellow members, but expressed his thanks in appropriate terms. Afterward, by invitation of the Society, he delivered an address entitled "Reminiscences of Printers and Printing in New-York City, during the last half century," in which he gave an interesting account of those who were foremost in the trade 50 years ago, and referred to the publications of that time, and the persons connected with them, tracing the progress of printing in this City from the time he became a practical printer up to the present, and giving a most interesting account of the various improvements introduced in the art.

On the conclusion of Mr. McDevitt's address the Anderson Glee Club sang several songs in excellent style, after which remarks were made by Mr. P. C. Baker, Mr. James White, Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne and others, in which the fact was referred to that during the 50 years of Mr. McDevitt's connection with the Society, he had not once appeared on the books as drawing relief from the sick fund.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, an honorary member, who was present, promised to deliver an address before the Society on a future occasion.

Board of Internal Revenue.

There was no meeting of the Internal Revenue Board yesterday. The books show the following seizures since our last report:

Two alleged illicit distilleries found on the farm of A. Reimels, at Jamaica South.

Thirty-six thousand five hundred gallons of spirits are detained at the rectifying establishment of Trott & Keaney, No. 50 Cherry-street, to await proof of tax having been paid.

Revenue Inspectors Watson and Sherlock report that they have detained fourteen empty packages at Lester, Clark & Co.'s establishment, No. 160 Water-street, because the inspection marks were not obliterated, and add that the firm holds a rectifier's license, and substitutes its own brands for those of regular rectifiers.

E[illegible] barrels of spirits are detained at the rectifying establishment of Backer & Corbey, No. 82 Front-street, to await proof of tax having been paid. It is stated by the Inspectors, in their report, that the books call for 1,400 gallons on hand, and that but about 400 gallons could be found.

At the establishment of Simon & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 First-avenue, 12,000 gallons of spirits have been detained. An exhibit of the tax receipts is demanded.

Eleven cases of tobacco were seized at No. 65 Water-street, because of alleged counterfeit inspection marks.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Richard Yates at Cooper Institute.

Last evening a large audience, including many ladies, were present at Cooper Institute to listen to a speech by Hon. Richard Yates, United States Senator and ex-Governor of Illinois, delivered under the auspices of the Union Republican State Committee. The stage was tastefully decorated with flags and and streamers and the proceedings were enlivened with band music. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who in a few words introduced the speaker of the evening.

SPEECH OF SENATOR YATES.

On coming forward he said that the approaching election will certainly be an important one, and the result depend much on the voice of New-York. He would not say that the destiny of the country depended on the vote of New-York, but he would say that if she cast her vote in favor of the Union, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the nation, and cause the knees of Andrew Johnson to shake with fear. (Applause). We had passed through many interesting periods during the past six years. It was an important period when the rebel Representatives to Congress took their hats and left those halls, when the Union Party came into power, and when Abraham Lincoln issued his Presidential proclamation. It was an important period when the Governor of New-York asked the President to postpone the draft, and addressed the mob as his friends. As for himself, he would have seen New-York in ashes before he would have addressed the mob as his friends. [Applause.] It was true we had conquered in the war, and that our banner streams to the world resplendent with stars of victory; but the object of the war had not yet been accomplished. The headquarters of the rebellion were now at Washington, and the chief of the nation had gone over to the camp of the enemy. There were two parties which claimed the consideration of the country. No man could tell what a few months might bring forth. Was there a business man in New York willing to risk his name or money with the Democratic Party? As a political organization that Party had from the beginning of the war to the present time done all it could to oppose the objects and aims of the Union men. The leaders of the rebellion had the assurance from Mr. Buchanan that if they choose to secede there was no power in the Government that could prevent them from carrying out their purpose, and everywhere from the Democratic Party went up the shout that the rebellion could not be crushed. Could any patriot forget the Democratic Convention which met in Chicago in July, 1864; at the time when Grant was gaining victories, Sheridan was sweeping down the valley of the Shenandoah; when Sherman was pressing from Chickamauga down the Southwest; when English intervention was hourly expected by the rebels, and when Horatio Seymour [hisses] acting as its President, the Convention demanded of the North to cease hostilities. An attempt was now made by the Democrats to get up side issues. They talk about debt and taxation; who made the debt and taxation? Was it not evident that the Democrats might have prevented the war altogether? If the Democrats had said to the rebels, we will unite with the Union men in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, did they think there would have been war? If, on the other hand, the Republicans had coöperated with the Democrats at Chicago, where would have been the country to-day? The Republican Party was not responsible for the debt. They tried to prevent the war, but it became evident that if they would preserve the Union they could not escape war. As to the payment of the debt the Government had affixed its seal that both principal and interest should be fully paid, and so far as he was concerned it should be paid. [Applause.] As to reconstruction it fortunately happened that governments could not always have their own way as to the means to be adopted to secure that result. We were driven to do justice to a large portion of our fellow-citizens. We could not have loyal States from the South unless we conferred suffrage to the freedmen. [Applause.] The Democrats contended that the rebel States throughout the war were in the Union; that these men who took the oath of the United States to support the Constitution of the country, and who had violated their oaths, with perjury fresh upon their lips, and stains of blood upon their hands, were entitled during the war and are now entitled as gentlemen to come in and take their position, and resume their former power and influence in the Government of the United States. They could imagine what sort of loyal States they were if by looking at that pink of perfection, old Kentucky, his native State. Was there security for life or limb in that State? Were not men persecuted, banished and murdered for the sake of the Union? There was no State in the United States more characterized with every stain and stench of rebellion than Kentucky, and there was far more prospect to-day that South Carolina would by loyalty obtain her station in the Union than would Kentucky by the loyalty which is claimed for her by Democrats. Upon the question of negro equality it was contended by the Democrats that there was no such thing as equality of races. But consider to what a low level Frederick Douglass would have to fall to place himself on the same footing with Andrew Johnson. [Vociferous cheers.] We were all to be citizens in this country, and if the Democrats would join the Republican Party and behave themselves, they would find an abundance of negroes to beat all the time. [Cheers.] One of the most fitting things he knew of was a negro voting against a Copperhead and a traitor. When the speaker was Governor of Illinois, and at the time when negroes throughout the State were persecuted by their white haters, he made it a point when the negroes were brought before him to answer to charges trumped up by these whites, to give them an unconditional pardon. [Applause.] And when asked by a prominent man why he pursued this course, his answer was because he was black. [Applause.] The war was not originated for the purpose of liberating the slaves, but during the progress of the conflict it became necessary in order to save the country to liberate the slaves. The Revolutionary War was fought on the principle that representation and taxation should go together, and the words of James Otis were, that taxation without representation was tyranny. Touching the question of impeachment, the speaker said he believed Andrew Johnson was an enemy to his country. He could not conceive why rebels and traitors should have committed that murderous assassination of the kindest, best and most loved man in the world; why they should have committed that crime which sent a shudder through the heart of the nation, and gave place to a man who, to use his own language at the time, was thirsting for their blood; who said at Philadelphia, when "swinging round the circle," "Show me a man who will fire upon the flag of his country and I will show you a traitor, and, if I were President, by the Eternal God, I would have him arrested, tried, and if found guilty, I would have him hung until he was dead, dead, dead." At another time he found him taking to his bosom these representatives of rebellion, making them his advisers and appointing them Governors of seceding States. The speaker did not believe that the rebels, when they assassinated the kindest and most generous of human characters, knew their man. Speaking of Gen. Grant, Senator Yates said he was proud to express his belief that he sympathized in his heart and soul with Congress in its measures, and he spoke by the authority of a Colonel who was with the General in the army. He did not pretend to speak for Gen. Grant. The speaker had felt and he knew his listeners had felt somewhat uneasy concerning his views, when they were aware that ten words from him would settle this question, send a dagger into the camp of the rebels, and throw a rainbow of light across the political heavens. He knew Gen. Grant was modest and reticent, and he believed the reason why he did not at once proclaim his position and opinion more satisfactorily to the people was because of sensitiveness and a desire not to seem to the public to be persistent in regard to this matter. But whatever might be his reasons they were good ones, and he would fight it out on his line if it took all Summer. [Applause.] He knew Phil. Sheridan [Cheers] and that he was Radical too. Although the speaker himself had not been in conversation with Gen. Grant on the issues of the country, his friend E. B. Washburn had, and the General was pronounced to be Radical to the core. Gen. Sickles told the boys in blue in New-York that they would not be disappointed in Gen. Grant. The speaker said he did not know what these demonstrations meant at Washington—whether Andrew Johnson, by covert acts, was courting impeachment and removal from office. His talk would not seem susceptible of any other hypothesis. But let Andrew Johnson or any traitor attempt, by any covert act of violation, to overthrow this Government, and Gen. Grant would move down upon him at once. [Great applause.] It had been said that the elections in Ohio had gone against the Republicans, but he knew of no greater triumph than that achieved by the people of that State, considering the prejudice heretofore existing against the poor, down-trodden race of negroes. He was surprised that two hundred and sixteen thousand freemen had recorded their votes in favor of the rights of this race of oppressed men. We need not be alarmed. He remembered the day when the advocates for anti-slavery were shunned, persecuted and imprisoned, but the cause had now progressed so that the civilized world had raised its voice against the system of human bondage. He it was, who, in 1849, when a member of the Illinois Legislature, introduced a resolution for the abolition of traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia. In his message of January, 1865, he called upon the Legislature of Illinois to sweep from her statute books the black law, and it was done. [Cheers.] The speaker then dwelt upon the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and alluded to the opposition which it met from the leaders and followers of the Democratic Party. He thanked God, and all the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause, for the result which had been brought about. He thanked Henry Ward Beecher—[cheers]—Wendell Phillips and Anna Dickinson for their noble efforts, and Gen. Grant and his brave boys, and the colored men who were in the lines, for their magnificent achievements. He would say for the colored men that they never aspired to rule over us, but only asked for a place, after having served the country faithfully, to lay down and die. Unless we did justice to the colored men for their fidelity during the war, we should commit the crime of history. He believed it was destined that here, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the empire of freemen was to be established. He believed that from the martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln would spring up the seed that was to make glorious our whole land. He believed that the name of Andrew Johnson—that Judas Iscariot, that giant apostate of freedom—would forever remain in the memory of Americans, to be detested by them. Now, having solved the great problem of ages—the universal equality of man—our nation would move forward in material progress and skill, accumulating in grandeur and renown each year, as no nation in the past history of the world had ever achieved.

The Registry—128,006 Names Registered During the Four Days.

The entire registry up to last evening in this City was 128,006, an increase of 5,864 over that of last year. The following is the registered vote in the various wards:

Wards.	Registered Oct. 15 and 16.	Regist'd Nov. 1.	Regist'd Nov. 2.	Total 1867.	Total in 1866.
First	1,075	1,108	375	2,558	2,632
Second	112	194	73	379	425
Third	191	493	167	851	889
Fourth	1,421	1,772	547	3,720	3,470
Fifth	1,338	1,415	505	3,258	3,230
Sixth	1,641	1,911	641	4,093	3,791
Seventh	2,437	3,315	1,086	6,838	6,821
Eighth	1,670	3,466	1,256	6,392	5,873
Ninth	2,435	3,624	1,511	7,656	7,494
Tenth	1,869	2,188	710	4,767	4,791
Eleventh	3,477	3,794	1,096	8,367	8,426
Twelfth	2,349	1,957	957	5,263	4,890
Thirteenth	1,526	2,318	670	4,514	4,651
Fourteenth	1,639	2,420	136	4,395	4,562
Fifteenth	1,104	2,274	970	4,348	4,156
Sixteenth	2,619	2,985	1,126	6,730	6,803
Seventeenth	4,170	5,655	1,920	11,745	11,843
Eighteenth	1,692	5,001	1,442	8,135	8,21[illegible]
Nineteenth	2,632	3,625	1,389	7,646	7,064
Twentieth	3,788	4,251	1,595	9,634	7,832
Twenty-first	2,494	3,987	1,423	7,894	7,240
Twenty-second	2,735	3,998	1,535	8,268	8,016
Total	44,482	61,808	21,690	128,006	122,142

The Registry in Brooklyn.

The number of voters registered in Brooklyn yesterday was as follows:

Precincts.	
Forty-first	822
Forty-second	872
Forty-third	1,132
Forty-fourth	1,131
Forty-fifth	1,352
Forty-sixth	1,203
Forty-seventh	419
Forty-eighth	277
Forty-ninth	561
Fiftieth	826
Making a total of	8,795

The total number registered on the three previous days was 45,379, which with the addition of yesterday's registry, makes the total vote of Kings County at the next election 54,204, an increase of nearly 6,000 over last year's vote.

Illegal Attempts to Register.

James Golden, arrested on Friday, on a charge of having illegal naturalization papers in his possession, was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday at the Tombs. The prisoner stated that the documents were given to him by an acquaintance, and as he supposed they were correct he had endeavored to register. As no proof of guilty knowledge could be obtained, Golden was released from custody.

Magnus Anderson, a German residing in the Fourth Ward, was also charged with a similar offence, and he narrated the same story to Justice Dowling as that given by Golden. When arrested he had told the Inspectors that he had been in the United States fifteen months, and had been given to understand that he was entitled to naturalization papers, which he obtained of a Committee. The magistrate discharged him, as he was convinced that the accused was innocent of any intent to act illegally.

Wm. Farrell applied to register himself in the Sixth Ward, and stated that he was a native of the United States, but became confused after questioning and stated that he was a naturalized citizen, producing papers bearing the name of Patrick McDonald. Mr. Barker, Chairman of the Board of Registry, caused Farrell's arrest, and he was arraigned before Justice Dowling during the afternoon. Farrell then said that the paper had been left at his house by a friend. He was held for examination.

The Reported Naturalization Frauds—Explanation by the Clerks of the Superior Court.

The Clerks of the Superior Court give the following explanation of the alleged forgeries of naturalization papers issued from that Court. During the great rush of the last two weeks for naturalization it was found necessary to assign several of the other Clerks of the Court to assist the naturalization Clerk in making out the papers. In order to have a check against fraud one Clerk would fill in the dates, and another would write the names of the applicants, while a third would write the name of James M. Sweeney, the chief Clerk of the Court. Only four persons, however, Mr. Meeks, Deputy Clerk, Messrs. Bennett and Gillespie, naturalization Clerks, and Mr. Westlake, General Term Clerk, were authorized to sign the name of Mr. Sweeney, and if any papers are found signed by other than these four they are forgeries. This accounts for the different handwritings that appeared in the filling up of the papers, and also in the signatures of the clerk's name. It was natural that the Inspectors of Registry, seeing this difference and not understanding the reason, should arrive at the conclusion that the papers were forged; and there may, in fact, be forged papers presented, but it is difficult to see how the seal of the Court could be obtained unless they are genuine. With regard to the case of Jas. Golden, who was arrested on Friday for presenting naturalization papers alleged to be forged to the Board of Registry of the Fifth Ward, the name of Jas. Golden appears on the record of the Superior Court as having been naturalized on the 25th of last month, and a certificate was regularly issued to him at that time. This certificate has been examined by the clerk of the Superior Court, and is the same one issued on that date. If, as Mr. Golden asserts, he never applied for the paper, there certainly was a fraud somewhere; but the clerk claims that the fraud was committed by the person who appeared in Court and swore that his name was Jas. Golden and by the witness he brought with him to vouch for his identity and for the length of time he had been in this country. The fraud consisted in the false swearing of the applicant and his witness, and not in forgery on the part of the clerk of the Court, who is not supposed to know, and could not possibly know whether the thousands of persons who appear before them and swear that their names are so and so, are the actual persons they represent themselves to be or not.

Union Republican Meeting at the Everett Rooms.

The announcement that several leading Union Republicans would address a meeting at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, with the aid of sky-rockets, colored lights and music, drew a large assemblage together at an early hour. The meeting was organized by the election of Hon. Thomas Murphy as Chairman, who, after a song by the Anderson Glee Club, introduced Hon. Horace Greeley as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Greeley began by saying that this is the time for short stories, and was true to his text, as his speech was no less brief than effective. Other speakers followed, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

Naturalization Papers of an Elector.

City and County of New-York,
District-Attorney's Office, Oct. 31, 1867.

To James Powers, Esq., Inspector of Registry, Fifth District, Fourth Ward, &c.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of this date, asking whether you or any other Inspector of Registry can, as a right, make any memorandum upon the naturalization papers of an elector.

To which I have the honor to answer negatively.

The Metropolitan Registry Law was made intentionally stringent. Nothing appears to have been omitted from its provisions which, within color of law, could oppressively and partially take effect against the electors of this City. It is to be suposed that if the framers of that law deemed it lawful, by language, to intimidate, or confuse, or embarrass a naturalized elector in the manner you suggest, and, by intendment from such act, insult him, through a trespass against his consent, upon what is not only the muniment of his franchise, but of his title to property.

To do as you suggest would be what the lawyers call an act of *tort*, authorizing the civil arrest and civil prosecution of any Inspector so trespassing.

With greatest respect, your ob't servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The investigation in regard to the circumstances connected with the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the official inspectors yesterday.

George G. Rockwood, a photographer by profession, testified on behalf of the *Dean Richmond* to the accuracy of a series of photographic views of the *Dean Richmond*, taken by him subsequent to the collision.

Albert Focke, a civil engineer, engaged at the School of Mines, on the part of the *Dean Richmond*, testified to the correctness of a diagram made by him of the fracture on the main deck of the *Richmond*.

The evidence of this witness closed the testimony on both sides, and it was arranged that counsel should sum up and hand in their briefs on Wednesday next.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hydropathic Institute, No. 44 Bond-st. Dr. R. VON KUCZKOWSKI, Dr. JAS. H. NORTH, Physicians.

One Entire Store full of Overcoats. BROKAW BROTHERS, Opposite Cooper Institute.

Libby's Oyster Room, No. 139 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Received daily fine lots of Rockaway, East River, Saddle Rock, Green Kill and Blue Point Oysters. Served in every style.

**Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Mystery.—To realize the most exquisite sensation of which one of the senses is capable, baptize your handkerchief with the extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." The perfume has no equal in the world of nature or of art. Pure as delightful, it produces no stain on the whitest fabric. Manufactured by PHALON & SON, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Ladies in want of Upholstery Goods and LINENS please notice the advertisement of J. E. WALRAVEN on the eighth page.

MARRIED.

Conkling—Sanborn.—On Monday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Henry Plummer, J. Edwin Conkling, of Exeter, N. H., formerly of New-York, to Luella, only daughter of the late John F. Sanborn, of Kingston, N. H. No cards.

Grymes—James.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, C. Alfred Grymes, of this City, to Mary Helen, daughter of the late John B. James, of Albany.

Moulder—Bournonville.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Andrew J. Moulder, of New-York, to Louise, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Anthony Bournonville, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Bingham.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, John J. Bingham, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 83 East 10th-st., on Monday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of consumption, William H. Brown, son of the late Benjamin M. Brown, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Barnard.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 2, Hester W. Barnard, youngest daughter of Geo. K. and Ellen D. Barnard, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the parents, on Ryerson-st., between Gates and Greene avs., this day, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Goodbarne.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, David H. Goodbarne, aged 56 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Graham-av., between Frost and Withers sts., on Monday morning, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Newark, N. J.

Green.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, Catharine M. Green, relict of George Green, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, George and Alonzo Green, and of her sons-in-law, Francis I. A. Boole and Edmund Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis I. A. Boole, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

Jacobs.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 2, Joseph Jacobs, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 208 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Lapham.—Suddenly, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, Elliott E. Lapham, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Allen-st. M. E. Church. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 266 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

THE LARGE ORGAN BUILT FOR ST. Paul's Church, Vicksburgh, by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited at their manufactory, East 39th-st., on MONDAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MONTHS GOOD READING FREE."—New subscribers to the Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1868 will get November and December Nos. of this year FREE. Only $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.

Having been nominated to the Office of COUNTY CLERK, permit me to solicit your vote and influence. My chief recommendation to your favorable consideration consists in the fact that my nomination is owing to the satisfactory manner in which I have conducted the affairs of the office. At all events, I feel conscious of having endeavored to act honestly by all, and have no disposition to doubt those who assert that my nomination is due to that cause alone. The records in the Comptroller's Office will show that I have paid into the County Treasury some Thirty Thousand Dollars more than my predecessors. I have only to say that, if reelected, I shall in the future, as in the past, endeavor so to discharge the duties of the office as to give no cause of regret to those who, relying on my integrity and ability, have been induced to aid me by their votes and influence. Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. CONNER.

ANTI-GREELEY CANDIDATE.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
A. OAKEY HALL.

Opposed when he was a Whig by Greeley in 1854, but nevertheless elected.

Opposed when he was a Union candidate by Greeley in 1861, but nevertheless again elected.

Opposed by Greeley Party-trades when he was a Democratic candidate in 1864, but nevertheless a third time elected.

Opposed by Greeley in 1867, who has proposed, in order to beat Hall, to sell out that gallant soldier, Col. Hawkins, and take up another Democrat than Hall—N. J. Waterbury, Esq., whom, in 1861, Greeley denounced as unfit for the post!

REPUBLICANS, EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.

REMEMBER THAT
ISAAC J. OLIVER
IS YOUR CANDIDATE
FOR SUPERVISOR
FOR THE FULL TERM.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Seventh Senatorial District,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards.
For Senator,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
Twenty-first Assembly District,
ROBERT C. BROWNE.

CONSERVATIVE UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
Seventh District,
(XVth Ward and parts of IXth and XVIth Wards,)
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
11TH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
(LONG TERM,)
SMITH ELY, JR.
This ticket runs through the whole City.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
HENRY ROWLEY.

LEWIS W. MAIRES
IS THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY IN THE
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Union Republican Candidate
FOR SENATOR,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

RUBBER RINGS FOR ELECTION BALLOTS.—To be had at No. 16 Spring-st., and No. 11 Broome-st., third floor, at any hour.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES B. McKEAN.
For Comptroller,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE.
For State Treasurer,
THEODORE B. GATES.
For Attorney-General,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ARCHIBALD C. POWELL.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOHN M. HAMMOND.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
GILBERT DE LA MATYR.
For Judge of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES MASON.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.
For County Clerk,
JAMES HAGGERTY.
For Supervisors,
ISAAC J. OLIVER (Full Term.)
WM. V. ALEXANDER (To Fill Vacancy.)
For District-Attorney,
RUSH C. HAWKINS.
For Coroners,
ALEXANDER WILDER,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
JAMES NORVAL.

JUDICIARY TICKET.
For Justice Supreme Court,
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN.
For Justices of Superior Court,
ORLANDO L. STEWART,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Common Pleas,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN (Full Term.)
HOOPER C. VAN VORST (To Fill Vacancy.)
For Judge of Marine Court,
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.

FOR SENATORS.
IVth District—ANDREW W. LEGGAT.
Vth District—WILLIAM B. WHITE.
VIth District—WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.
VIIth District—CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
VIIIth District—WILSON BERRYMAN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1.	Joseph C. Scully.	12.	James McCarthy.
2.	Michael Crane.	13.	Charles P. Shaw.
3.		14.	Alex. H. Mulligan.
4.	Isaac Wolf.	15.	William J. Stewart.
5.	Charles T. Polhamus.	16.	Henry Rowley.
6.	James O. Ellery.	17.	Joel W. Mason.
7.	Wm. P. Richardson.	18.	Samuel S. Urmy.
8.	Nicholas Eberhardt.	19.	Joshua D. Minor.
9.	Geo. F. Coddington.	20.	George B. Van Brunt.
10.	Herman F. Bauer.	21.	Robert C. Brown.
11.	John V. Gridley.		

The above are the Regular Union Republican Nominations for the City and County of New-York.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Chairman Union Republican General Committee.
Chas. S. Strong, Wm. Drummond, Secretaries.
Ira O. Miller, Treasurer.
Wm. R. Stewart, Chairman Finance Committee.
WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman Union Republican Executive Committee.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union Republican State Central Com.
Luther Caldwell, Secretary.
CHARLES W. GODARD,
Chairman Ex. Com. State Central Com.

TO THE OPPONENTS OF PROHIBITION AND THE SUPPORTERS OF FREE-TRADE.

We are on the eve of a most important election. If you perform your duty at the polls, the infamous Prohibitory Excise Law, which now stands a blot upon our statute-books, can be repealed.

There is now an openly-expressed opposition to this law of fanaticism and oppression among classes who have hitherto sustained it. They will aid you if you exert yourselves and awake to your own interest.

But one way presents itself by which you can secure the rights of freemen and American citizens, and that way is to vote, and vote in the right way.

We call upon you to do this on Tuesday next, the 5th of November, and to vote the DEMOCRATIC TICKET, and NONE OTHER. They are your friends, and on their success depends yours in getting rid of the present unjust Excise Law.

Be at your post on Tuesday. Spend your day in assisting to be elected those who will espouse your cause, and put down political fanaticism, which is now defrauding this city of its rights under the charter, by enforcing a law which has been decided to be constitutional without hearing the arguments of the corporate authorities, who alone have the power by charter to regulate your traffic.

Change your rulers, and the principles for which you have contended for years will be restored to you. To the Polls! To the Polls, then, on Tuesday next, and by your votes keep every man out of office who is not a Democrat in principle. Do this, and you are safe; neglect it, and your rights and your property will be gone. Let us fight the battle now, and put down forever the usurpation which is being Acton-ized and Kennedy-ized in violation of all human right. To the Polls! To the Polls on Tuesday, and take the power from Radicalism by your votes. You can do it if you will, if you do not, it will not be our fault.

You are asking for nothing but what is right, you should submit to nothing that is wrong, using as your instrument of battle the "ballot-box," as long as that privilege is allowed you. Even that may be denied you ere long, if you do not strike the blow now.

For the New-York Liquor Dealers Society.
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
John Merchant, Secretary.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
For Senator,
JOHN KEYSER.

VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth WARDS.
WHITE FOR SENATOR.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC,
NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY
AND
WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE,
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type Founder.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Union Republican candidate for Member of Assembly,
MICHAEL HALLARAN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
NOMINATION.
THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND,
FOR SHERIFF,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Pastor Rev. James B. Dunn, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preach the second sermon on *The Excise Law and the Brewers' Convention*. Subject, *The Brewers' Remedy for Intemperance*.

CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. F. C. EWER repeats, by request, the sermon of Sunday morning, 13th ult., on *Christ, the Way, the Truth and the Life*, in Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st. THIS (Sunday) EVENING; services at 7:30 o'clock. The public are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY IN DODWORTH Hall.—Dr. Halleck addresses at 10½ o'clock, and Hon. Robert Dale Owen at 7½ o'clock discourses upon *Spiritual Experiences*. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. L. S. Weed, Pastor, will preach at 10½ on *Losing what is Sweet*, and at 7 o'clock, to *Young People*. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, of Chicago, Ill., will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in the above church by the pastor, Rev. G. D. Archibald, D. D., on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this Chapel on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. J. B. Campbell will officiate.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal-st. Rev. David Mitchel will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. All are welcome.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, cor. of 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. Cyrus D. Foss in the morning at 10½.

SPIRITUALISM.—PRIVATE SITTINGS DURING the day, and a public circle THIS EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 828 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 3. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, OF LONDON, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services will be held in Trenor Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS [illegible]

NOTICE.—A MEETING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT of the cause of "Lay Delegation in the Councils of the Church," will be held in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on the evening of THURSDAY, Nov. 7. Addresses are expected by Rev. Bishops Simpson and Kingsley, Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and others. The associated choirs, under the leadership of JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., have kindly consented to furnish the music for the occasion.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, SUNDAY. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath-school connected with this Church will meet on Sunday in their new Sabbath-school room at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Albert Woodruff, Esq., and others.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject, *The Bliss of Heaven*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *Now is the Day of Salvation*. Interesting exercises in the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith and J. G. De Witt, Esq. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach the second annual sermon on *The Union of the Church*, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The second reunion of the Church will occur Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Preaching at Broadway and 84th-st. Mission at 3½ P. M., by Rev Mr. Willis. Sunday-school at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., at 2 P. M., and prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture, by request, on *The Relations of Great Britain and America in Connection with the late War*, at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. Can be procured at Rushton's No. 10 Astor House; Carter Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Randall's, No. 770 Broadway, and Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 2 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring Street Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church near Varick-st. Addresses by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent City Mission. Singing by the children. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 4th-av. and 82d-st.—The new building erected by this congregation will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The sermon in the morning will be by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, and in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church.

SECOND-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. W. King; in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Peck, on *The Life and Character of the Late John Lutlow*, and in the evening at 7 o'clock a general prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY, Nov. 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, Ill., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—Right Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, at 3½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st.—*The Excise Law and the Sabbath*. A sermon on this subject will be preached in this church by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Evans, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

FREE WILL AND OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Rev. Chas. E. Blake, the Pastor, will preach NEXT SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of morning service, and Communion at the close of evening service.

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Presbyterian congregation, worshiping in Historical Hall, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. S. W. Bailey.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Services 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening, by request—*What will be the State of the Church and the World Immediately After Christ's Coming?* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL)—West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor will commence, on Sabbath evening, a series of lectures on the life and times of Jesus Christ. Subject of the first lecture—*The Jewish Commonwealth*.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The second service in this church will in the future be held in the evening instead of afternoon as formerly. Rev. H. D. Northrop, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. Mr. Ellison will preach at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Subject for the afternoon, *The Crown has Fallen from Man's Head*. Subject for the evening, *The Fallen Angels*. The public invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. C. Vanduzen, of Canada, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Erwin House, of Cincinnati, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Jacob's Vow at Bethel; or, The Young Consecrating their Employment to God*.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Bishop Kavanaugh will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Read, of Richmond, Va., at 7½ P. M. Free seats. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Seats free. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Catechetical exercises at 3 o'clock. Rector, Rev. Abbott Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—(Late Free Episcopal Chapel)—3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

THE DAY OF DOOM AND OTHER POEMS by Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden, 1662. Also, a memoir and Funeral Sermon, by Cotton Mather. One of the most popular books in New-England for a century. Price $1. AMERICAN NEWS CO.

N. FRANK WHITE SPEAKS BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free conference at 12 M. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.—A DIScourse on this subject will be delivered by Rev. E. S. Huntington, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. A collection will be taken to pay the rent of the hall.

LUTHER BURNING THE POPE'S BULLS.—Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, on the *Anniversary of the Reformation* and the above stirring events.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. E. C. Bolles, Portland, Me., will preach SUNDAY, 3d inst., morning at 10½, and evening service 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, Sunday-school Service, singing by children, speaking by Pastor, Horace Greeley and others.

ROOM NO. 24 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Come and hear what the converted Jews have to say in their expositions of Moses and the Prophets concerning the Messiah, in their meeting, held every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. Stephen F. Holmes will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service being for deaf mutes.

EVENING SERVICE WILL BE HELD every SUNDAY after Nov. 1 in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Free seats. Rev. Mr. Duffie will preach on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL BE INstalled as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE Messenger, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Destruction of the Nations*.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—RT. Rev. Bishop Coxe will preach in this church, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Unity*.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st and 8th-av. A circle at 10½ A. M.; Conference at 3 P. M., and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE ON the *New Phases of Protestantism and Popery in Europe* at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Wm. Ross. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Mr. Mingins; EVENING, at 7½ by Rev. Mr. Rust. Strangers welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord*. Seats free; no collection.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BISHOP CLARKSON, OF NEBRASKA, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services begin at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY NIGHT, on *How Laymen can Work for Christ and the Salvation of Men*.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—BISHOP COXE WILL preach in behalf of this Mission at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. W. Chadwick. Love feast at 3 P. M.

AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. John Lyle, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	300	Pac. Mail	144½
11,000	do	111⅞	100	do	144½
10,000	U. S. 6s, C. '81	112¾	100	do	144¼
31,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	100	do s60	142
20,000	do	108½	100	do 2d call	144
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106⅜	100	do	143½
			200	Atlantic Mail	116¼
281,000	do b3	106½	200	Adams Ex. Co.	68
200,000	do	106¼	200	do	68¼
			200	do	68⅜
4,400	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107½	800	do 2d call	68
23,000	do	107⅜	301	Wells-Fargo Ex.	51½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅜	50	do	52¼
			45	do	51
			100	do b30	51⅞
4,800	U. S. 5-20s, '67, C. new iss.	107½	20	do 2d call	51¼
100,000	do	107⅜	122	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	105⅜	120	Mer. Union Ex.	28
			40	do	27⅞
			100	do 2d call	28¼
2,000	do 3d series	105½	400	N. Y. Cen.	112½
10,000	do	105½	20	do	112
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63	81	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	75
12,000	do	62¾	25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	121
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex. c.	50	300	Bost. H. & E.	16
16,000	Mo. St. 6s	94⅜	2500	Erie R.	72⅞
10,000	do s30	94⅜	100	do s30	72
5,000	do	94¼	1400	do s30	71⅞
5,000	do 2d call	94	2000	do s30	71¾
7,500	Vir. 6s, New	40	400	do	72⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25	2000	do s30	71⅝
1,000	Har. 1st M., x-int	99⅞	50	Erie R. Pfd.	77
8,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	83¾	200	Reading R. s30	97½
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	91½	16	Mich. Cen. R.	109
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	82	100	M. S. & N. I.	78¼
50	Tenth Nat. Bank	105	200	Illinois Cen.	126½
5	Metropolitan B'k	132	200	do	127
20	Am. Ex. Bank	112	100	do	126¾
18	Cent. National	104	500	Clev. & Pitts. s60	82
82	Bank of Commerce	115	400	do 2d call	82½
900	Canton Co.	43	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	48
200	West. U. Tel.	33¾	16	do	47⅞
50	do	33½	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅞
50	Quicksilver	18	500	Chi. & R. I.	96
15	Del. & Hud. C.	145⅜	50	do	96¼
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	14¼	400	do s60	95¾
200	do	14	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	40⅜
100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97¼	500	do	40¼
50	do	97⅜	300	do 2d call	40
20	Am. Ex. Co.	68	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	61
6	do	67½	100	do	61¼

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅜	350	Pacific Mail	143
			100	do	142¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	51½
			5	Amer. Ex.	67
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 N. Is.	107⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	125¼
			500	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅜
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100½	100	Ill. Central R.	126
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	63	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅞
16,000	Missouri 6s	93⅞	100	do	47⅜
12,000	do	93⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65¼
60,000	do b60	94	100	do	65⅜
50	Fourth N. Bank	105	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	25	300	Mil. & St. Paul	40⅜
50	West. U. Tel.	33¾	300	do	40½
100	do	33⅝	300	do	40⅜
200	Mar. Pf.	14	300	do	40⅜
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	145	300	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	61¼
6	do	145	200	do	61⅛
200	Adams Express	68	600	do	61
700	do	65¼	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅛
100	do	65⅞	100	do	97¼
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	67½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	50¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126¼
200	do	50⅝	500	Chic. R. I. & P.	96¼
200	Adams Ex.	68⅛	400	do b10	96⅛
300	do	68	200	do b3	96¼
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68¼	200	do	96⅜
200	At. Mail	116½	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. c	112¼	10	Adams Ex. Co.	68⅜
200	do	112¼	20	do	68¼
100	Reading R. c	97¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65⅞
400	Erie R.	72⅞	100	do b3	65¾
100	do b3	72⅝	200	do c	65⅞
100	do c	72⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	25	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	78⅛
100	Adams Ex.	67½	100	do	78⅜
50	do	67¾	100	do s3	78¼
100	U. S. Ex.	68	100	do b3	78⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	33¾	100	do b10	78⅛
100	do b10	33¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅜	500	do	126⅜
100	do	112⅝	100	do b30	127
200	do	112⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. b3	82⅜
1200	Erie Railroad	72⅜	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅛
200	do b5	72⅜	100	do	96⅜
200	do	72⅝	100	do s60	96
100	do s10	72⅜	100	do b3	96⅜
100	do b4	72⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	47⅞
50	Pacific Mail	143	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	65⅞
100	Hudson R.	125¾	200	do	65⅞
300	Reading R.	97⅜	100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅜
200	do	97⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co.	66¾	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	40⅜
100	West. Union T.	33	100	do	40⅜
100	do	33	100	do	40
100	do s15	33	200	Mil. & St. Paul P.	61
100	do	33⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82½
200	N. Y. Cen.	112⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	95⅞
200	Erie R.	72½	100	do b10	95⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	116⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65¼
200	Reading R.	97⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅜	100	do s15	97

SATURDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Gold market, which closed firm on Friday night at 141 ₱ cent., reopened in the forenoon at 141¼, and subsequently advanced to 141⅜ ₱ cent. But after the Cable telegrams this advance was soon lost, and at the close of the Gold Room the quotation stood 140⅞ ₱ cent. The Treasury received during the week $1,773,000 for Customs, and disbursed $8,353,600 for November Gold Interest. The receipts of Gold and Silver Bullion from California were $516,857, and the Exports $364,362. The Banks gain $2,800,000 in their Gold Deposits since last Monday, and $1,000,000 in Greenbacks. The Deposit line, altogether, is $5,150,000 higher than on the previous return, and against this large sum only $400,000 has been added to the line of Loans and Deposits. The Statement is deemed favorable for a steady movement in Money at 6 @7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers employed a fair amount of these rates, and the demand was quoted rather more active than on Friday.

The Public Funds were quite active among and between the great dealers, especially on the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, ex-coupon, and the new 5-20s, January and July, of 1865-67. The old 5-20s of 1862 were also in demand after the English and Frankfort quotations were received. The 7.30 ₱ cents. were wanted at 105⅛ and accumulated interest, for conversion into 5-20s of 1867.

The Railway Market on the Stock Exchange was generally firmer than on Friday night, and a much larger business was done in Erie Stock, which continues to lead the market. About 5,000 shares were taken on seller's option, 30 days, at the 10:30 A. M. Board, at 71⅞@71⅛, while the cash stock was in demand at 72½@72⅜ ₱ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were in fair request through the forenoon, at a small advance on the quotations of Friday night, with the exception of Milwaukee and St. Paul, which was pressed on sale at 40@40⅛ ₱ cent. for the Common, and 61@61⅛ for the Preferred Shares. The Miscellaneous list broke down on the Pacific Mail to 143@142⅞ ₱ per cent., and on the Adams Express (which showed so much firmness on Thursday and Friday at 67@68 ₱ cent.) to 65⅛ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were active on Tennessees at a further advance of ⅛@1 ₱ cent., and on Missouris at 94⅛@93⅞@94 ₱ cent.

After the last Boards broke up, in the afternoon, the Railway market was dull and the general quotations, as compared with Friday, closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100½	Missouris	94	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅜	108½	Northwest	47⅞	47⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref.	65⅜	65⅜
N. Y. Central	112⅜	112⅜	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅞
Erie	72	72	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Hudson	126	125⅜	W. U. Telegraph	33⅜	33⅛
Reading	97⅛	97⅜	St. Paul Pref.	61⅛	61
Mich. Southern	78⅜	78⅜	Pacific Mail	145½	143
Pittsburgh	82	82⅛	American Gold	141	140⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62¼	63	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	141	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	111	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅜	10-40 registered	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20, reg., 1865, new is.	107	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	100⅜	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅜	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅜	Illinois 6 ₱ c. War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	64
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee new bds	63
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1876	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	40
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	91½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	49⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	49
Illinois reg., 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	California 7s	125⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Bank of the State of New-York (National) and the Nassau Bank have each declared a half yearly dividend of *five per cent:*

Manhattan	134	American Exchange	111¼
Merchants'	117	Bank of North Am'a	108
Mechanics'	120	Continental	105
Union	113	Marine	108
America	138	Manuf's & Merchants	106
Tradesmen's	130	Central National	104
National	107	Fourth National	105
Ocean	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Tol. & W. 2d M. x	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Tol. & W. eq. bonds x	66¼
Erie 7s 2d ind., 1879	101¼	Tol. W. & West'n S. F.	81½
Erie 7s 3d ind., 1883	99	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	89
Erie 7s 4th ind., 1880	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s 5th ind., 1888	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96½
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. ...	91½
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s 3d M., '75 x	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 x	93½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. x	88
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	83
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	117½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Central Pacific	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85	Union Pacific	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85½		

Mr. CHARLES W. NEWCOMB, member of the Stock Exchange Board, (and late with Messrs. J. N. PERKINS & Co.,) has established a Stock Exchange Office at No. 19 Broad-street, in partnership with Mr. JOSEPH M. COOK, under the style of NEWCOMB & COOK.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 1, 1867, was.......$2,483,077
Deduct for error in report for week ending Sept. 6, 1867.......20

Total.......$2,483,057

The Burlington (Vt.) *Sentinel* says the following Vermont Banks have published the notice required by "An act relating to the redemption of Bank Notes," approved Nov. 21, 1866. Consequently they will not be liable to redeem their outstanding bills, after one year from the time of the first publication of such notice. The time of redemption will expire as follows:

"Battenkill, Dec. 13, 1867; Bradford, Dec. 15, 1867; Burlington, Dec. 4, 1867; Caledonia, Dec. 9, 1867; Lyndon, Dec. 15, 1867; Orange County, Dec. 31, 1867; Orleans, Dec. 14, 1867; Poultney, Jan. 1, 1868; Lamoille County, May 11, 1868; Farmers and Mechanics', Nov. 28, 1867; Waterbury, Dec. 20, 1867; Northfield, Dec. 20, 1867; Passumpsic, Dec. 1, 1867; Rutland County, Dec. 4, 1867; Starr, Aug. 1, 1868; Union, Jan. 12, 1868; White River, Dec. 10, 1867; Vermont, Dec. 20, 1867; Vergennes, Jan. 8, 1868; Woodstock, Jan. 22, 1868. The Savings Banks in this State have on deposit $1,898,107 58. This is an increase from last year of $217,649 12."

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS *is not* Commissioner of Internal Revenue, though his reply to Mr. CHURCH, on State finances and taxation, was printed with his signature by all the morning papers as "United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and was so mentioned editorially by several evening journals, including the *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. WELLS' official designation is that of "Special Commissioner of the Revenue." Hon. E. A. ROLLINS *is* the recognized Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the fiscal years ending Feb. 28, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$831,245 11	$1,166,318 31
From freight	924,075 86	1,465,373 25
From mails	39,035 25	44,183 28
Total	$1,794,356 22	$2,675,874 84
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road bed	$83,802 18	$82,652 85
Repairs of track	339,490 75	543,216 69
Repairs of bridges	65,443 12	14,692 72
Repairs of buildings, &c.	78,589 63	55,603 83
Repairs of locomotives	132,993 83	153,000 99
Repairs of cars	90,070 77	157,021 39
Repairs of tools, &c.	8,700 15	11,292 06
Fuel consumed	120,419 80	223,193 17
Oil and waste	24,148 72	40,982 90
General superintendence	9,704 50	28,573 24
Agents and clerks	40,663 88	62,400 45
Train hands	134,823 00	212,371 22
Flagmen, watchmen, &c.	73,955 22	84,196 84
Handling freight	44,682 27	82,530 61
Loss and damage	27,493 53	36,077 45
Office expenses, stationery, &c.	19,182 88	38,028 53
Telegraphing	9,103 78	16,740 74
Expenses for trains	16,389 39	38,926 16
All other expenses	74,102 68	70,123 00
Total	$1,393,530 08	$1,956,644 84
Net earnings	$400,826 14	$719,230 00

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1865-66, the road was completed to Warrensburgh, 216 miles from St. Louis, leaving a gap of 65 miles unfinished. On the 28th of May, 1865, trains commenced running to Holden, 232¼ miles; on the 14th of June to Kingsville, 257 miles; on the 26th of July to Pleasant Hill, 248½ miles, and on the 19th of September to Little Blue, 265 miles, where a connection was made with the track which had been laid eastward from Independence, 7.6 miles—the road having been opened and operated from Kansas City to Independence some months previous—and on the 2d of October, 1865, the trains commenced their regular trips over the whole line of road from Kansas City to St. Louis, a distance of 283 miles. The following statement will show the earnings of the road from commencement to February 28, 1867:

Year ending December 31, 1852	$108 15
Year ending December 31, 1853	41,323 29
Year ending February 28, 1855	97,176 39
Year ending February 28, 1856	330,222 24
Year ending February 28, 1857	426,285 97
Year ending February 28, 1858	668,346 40
Year ending February 28, 1859	674,248 95
Year ending February 28, 1860	648,600 08
Year ending February 28, 1861	683,644 28
Year ending February 28, 1862	457,183 69
Year ending February 28, 1863	679,956 06
Year ending February 28, 1864	906,745 95
Year ending February 28, 1865	1,097,967 69
Year ending February 28, 1866	1,794,356 22
Year ending February 28, 1869	2,675,874 84

At the commencement of the last fiscal year, March 1, 1866, the trains had been for some months running to the city depot in Kansas City, and the graduation was nearly completed along the levee of that city to the State line; the track was laid to that point during the month of April, and since that time freight has been regularly delivered there, and transferred to the cars of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

The Missouri River Railroad having been constructed from State Line to Leavenworth, a distance of twenty-six miles, and having been leased by this Company, was taken possession of July 2, 1866, and both passenger and freight trains have been run regularly to and from Leavenworth since that date. The earnings for the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1867, were: From passengers, $30,294 87; freight, $13,695 76; mail, 1,833 28. Total, $45,823 91.

The general financial statement of the Company up to March 1, 1867, is as follows:

Capital stock	$3,609,115 23
State bonds	7,000,000 00
Land grant sales	200,102 28
Land grant rents	255 90
Total receipts from transportation	11,092,480 49
Mortgage construction bonds	1,500,000 00
St. Louis county bonds	700,000 00
Bills payable	1,100,328 13
Audited accounts unpaid	255,807 43
Total	$25,458,089 46
Construction	$11,418,794 14
Rolling stock and machinery	2,049,674 33
Missouri River Railroad	6,511 26
Office expenses and stationery	173,989 89
Contingencies	25,960 84
Interest account	1,176,259 77
Discount on Construction and Anticipation bonds	8,860 00
Commissions on purchases	17,375 95
Interest, discount and commissions	1,288,933 13
Land grant expenses	6,834 61
Total transportation expenses	8,852,806 21
Balance	432,089 33
Total	$25,458,089 46

President—GEORGE R. TAYLOR.
Directors—George R. Taylor, Robert Campbell, Adolphus Meier, George Patridge, Oliver A. Hart, Robert Barth, Hudson E. Bridge, Henry L. Patterson, Daniel R. Garrison, Samuel B. Wiggins, Benjamin Stickney, Charles H. Peck, and William M. McPherson.
Vice-President—DANIEL R. GARRISON.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. PORTER.
Chief Engineer and Superintendent—T. MCKISSOCK.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of Nov. 2, says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The shipments from the Schuylkill region, although heavy, show that the collieries are not worked to their fullest capacity, which can, perhaps, only be attributed to the dullness in Chestnut and the three large sizes. Egg and Stove still continue quite active and prices very firm, with an upward tendency.

The tonnage of Anthracite by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for the week, is 83,016 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 33,923 tons—total, 116,939 tons, against 102,380 tons the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 14,559 tons.

The auction sale of Scranton Coal, on Wednesday last, in New-York, shows a general advance of about 25 cents per ton upon the previous sale of the 25th of September. All sizes show an improvement, except Chestnut, which declined about 8 cents per ton.

Lump advanced about 17 cents, steamer 12 cents, broken 34 cents, egg 28 cents, and stove 61 cents, per ton. The largest advance appears to be in stove, which is reported to be very scarce in New-York.

The sale was large and spirited, and more than the 50,000 tons would undoubtedly have been taken at the prices had it been offered, but owing to repairs now being made upon that Company's wharves at Elizabethport, it is believed that more than that quantity could not have been shipped by them during the month. They appear to have plenty of coal, and all sizes except egg, in which they are said to be deficient.

Vessels are in fair supply and freights are firm.

Prices of coal we quote as heretofore: Broad Top, $4 90@$5; Gas Coal, $3; Anthracite White Ash, for eastern shipment, Steamer and broken, $4 25; Egg and stove, $4 50; Locust Mountain, Broken and Steamer, $4@$4 10; Egg and Stove, $4 25@$4 30; all Stove, $4 40@$4 50. Red Ash, Egg and Stove, $4 40 @$4 75. Lykens Valley, $5 25 as to quality, on board of vessels. Sales of Shamokin Red Ash, Egg and Stove, have been made during the past week at $5 ₱ ton, on board."

The Charleston *Mercury*, Oct. 31, says:

"The following estimate of the crop of Sea Island cotton in this State has been made by a factor in active business, and agreed in by several other gentlemen prominent in the same line of trade:

	Bags.
Christ Church	250
St. Thomas	40
St. John's Berkley	350
Goose Creek	150
St. Andrew's	150
John's Island	100
Edisto Island	200
Wadmalaw Island	200
St. Paul's Parish	150
St. Bartholomew's, St. Helena's, Prince William's, St. Luke's	1,000

Total—2,590 bags, of 300 pounds each.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following statement of the quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water during the fourth week in October, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	37,600	611,800	441,100	1,081,800
1867	46,900	1,377,400	1,178,700	460,400
	Inc. 9,300	Inc. 765,600	Inc. 737,600	Dec. 621,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	213,700	3,893,900	23,135,900	3,210,600
1867	286,500	5,999,100	14,009,100	2,303,500
	Inc. 72,800	Inc. 2,105,200	Dec. 9,126,800	Dec. 907,100

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 493,840 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1865. Nov. 1.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.
Flour, barrels	650,700	213,900	286,500
Wheat, bushels	6,707,800	3,893,000	5,999,100
Corn, bushels	14,397,260	23,135,900	14,009,100
Barley, bushels	2,864,900	3,210,600	2,302,500
Oats, bushels	8,071,400	7,78? 500	5,819,100
Rye, bushels	642,600	8?7,500	625,100
Malt, bushels	444,900	365,000	251,200
Beef, bbls	8,563	100	......
Pork, bbls	15,050	18	898
Bacon, lbs	1,273,100	......	34,400
Butter, lbs	386,400	410,600	295,100
Lard, lbs	1,991,400	70,400	1,059,900
Cheese, lbs	9,915,000	3,818,800	3,046,200
Wool, lbs	527,600	441,600	336,200

The *Argus* also gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 1, 1867:

Iuka, Buffalo, oats; Huron, Buffalo, corn; Barney Van Vleet, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Ira Parker, Fulton, barley; Gen. Burnside, Buffalo, rye and meal; L. J. Lafarge, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. Butts, Oswego, wheat; W. G. Welch, Oswego, barley and flour; B. Van Alstine, Buffalo, corn, &c.; A. Smith, Buffalo, wheat; Geo. M. King, Oswego, wheat; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo, wheat; Mearitt, Buffalo, wheat; G. C. Gere, Buffalo, wheat; J. R. Kennedy, Buffalo, wheat; Edward B. Simmons, Buffalo, corn; C. W. V. Williams, Buffalo, barley; Erin, Buffalo, oats; Dacotah, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Walter Scott, Oswego, corn; W. B. Austin, Oswego, wheat; James Van Buren, Buffalo, wheat; Gen. B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, barley; J. W. Tucker, Oswego, oats; Thos. Kingsford, Buffalo, oats; Libbie Breed, Oswego, wheat; J. A. Carmichael, Buffalo, wheat; Smith & Post, Oswego, barley; New Delight, Buffalo, corn; Cono, Oswego, barley; A. A. Brizolair, Oswego, wheat, &c.; W. J. Kinner, Buffalo, wheat; E. A. Williams, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; W. W. Potter, Medina, wheat, &c.; Coquet, Oswego, barley; H. C. Leroy, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Robert Dunlop, Buffalo, wheat; A. A. Dodge, Oswego, oats; L. Hamel, Oswego, wheat; John H. Drake, Oswego, barley; H. C. Kruse, Buffalo, wheat; Rudolph, Oswego, wheat; Dexter, Buffalo, corn; Ella Viola, Buffalo, oats, &c.; R. C. Palmer, Buffalo, corn; R. Hill, Buffalo, wheat; Martha E. Davidson, Buffalo, barley; Anna Van Buren, Oswego, barley; S. Austin, Oswego, rye.

From the tide-water statement we gather the following figures relating to the movement in Barley:

	Bushels.
1866—Receipts fourth week of October	1,081,800
1867—Receipts fourth week of October	460,400
Decrease	621,400
1866—Receipts from the opening of canal navigation to Nov. 1	3,210,600
1867—Receipts from the opening of canal navigation to Nov. 1	2,303,500
Decrease	907,100
1866—Receipts of new crop to Nov. 1	3,068,300
1867—Receipts of new crop to Nov. 1	2,241,500
Decrease	826,800
1866—Received from Nov. 1 to close of navigation	4,239,200

The Express Competition.

From the New-York World.

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Considerable attention has been directed toward the important new enterprise now being established to operate on the New-England railroads. The new organization is entitled the 'New-England Express Company,' and we learn that the stock is promptly and liberally subscribed for by the merchants in the cities and manufacturing towns on the line of the railroads which terminate in Boston. The new organization is intended to operate in connection with the 'Merchants' Union Express Company.' Up to this time the existing Express Companies in New-England have worked in the interests of the old monopolies—turning over to them their entire business to points beyond the city. To the Merchants' Union Express Company, therefore, this change is most important, and cannot fail to largely increase their receipts, as it brings the immense business of the New-England towns and cities directly into their interests. The whole subject in all its bearings has created quite a flutter in express circles, and is conceded to be the severest blow which the old Express Companies have yet received."

In addition to this new enterprise for the New-England States, some large capitalists are organizing for a Company in the Southern States, and will be assisted therein by many prominent merchants, who find themselves large gainers in their freight expenses by the opposition in the express business."

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 1.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 this year, as compared with last year, shows an increase of 82,605 barrels of flour and a decrease of 8,686,188 bushels of grain.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West by lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of October, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1867, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bush.
1867	400,521	10,487,015	12,489,620
1866	270,414	7,879,424	9,231,494
1865	291,963	7,885,690	9,345,505
1864	229,048	4,731,044	5,876,284
1863	454,041	7,121,913	9,392,118
1862	390,710	9,777,654	11,731,204
1861	434,446	10,311,567	12,483,797
1860	224,398	5,376,874	6,500,864
1859	295,604	4,045,428	5,523,448

FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 1.

	Flour, Bbls.	Grain, Bushels.	Grain, including Flour, bushels.
1867	1,118,027	35,975,905	41,566,040
1866	1,036,022	44,662,093	49,842,203
1865	1,478,175	36,656,780	44,047,655
1864	1,691,164	34,898,325	43,354,445
1863	2,348,707	43,547,787	55,291,322
1862	2,300,036	51,423,816	62,923,994
1861	1,772,860	43,104,842	51,969,142
1860	953,720	26,069,032	30,837,632
1859	1,172,538	10,854,701	16,717,391

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following will show the canal exports of Flour and Grain, from the opening of the canal, May 1, to Nov. 1, from 1864 to 1866, inclusive, and from May 6, 1867, to Nov. 1:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls	105,150	128,325	30,459	11,974
Wheat, bushels	14,091,684	7,258,189	5,311,551	7,258,930
Corn, bushels	9,782,370	15,991,418	23,661,603	13,736,733
Oats, bushels	9,379,540	7,051,483	7,515,375	7,570,666
Barley, bushels	84,652	367,276	713,232	982,557
Rye, bushels	527,274	374,678	685,916	697,050
Total Grain, bush.	34,365,420	31,524,014	37,287,677	30,256,936

It will be seen from the foregoing exhibit that the receipt of flour and grain in bushels for the month of October, 1867, have been larger than in any previous year, being 5,823 bushels more than for October, 1862. The number of boats cleared this year to Nov. 1, is 3,114 less than in 1862. The tolls this year to Nov. 1, which amount to $1,845,344 96, are $57,426 26 less than in 1866, and $719,827 80 less than in 1862.

The Robbery of the Norway, Me., Savings Bank.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 1.

A few days ago, on information furnished by U. S. Detective Officer BURNHAM, a man calling himself Dr. YOUNG, and who has done some service in prison, was arrested in Saco, on suspicion of being one of the robbers of the Norway Savings Bank. The evidence against him as we are informed, is strong and conclusive. YOUNG was brought to this city and confined in jail, preparatory to being taken to Oxford County for examination. YOUNG had been previously arrested in New-York by detective officer HUNT, of Boston, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of the safe of D. W. O'BRION in Cornish; and had been brought to this State on a requisition from the Governor. HUNT took YOUNG to Cornish, but what transpired there is not known, except that there was no examination. The Directors of the Norway Bank were upon the track of YOUNG, and when they saw him going back to Saco, in company with officer HUNT, they were suspicious that he was about leaving the State, and caused his arrest at Saco, though not without great opposition from detective HUNT. Yesterday Dr. YOUNG was brought before Judge TAPLEY on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at the instance of officer HUNT, who wished to obtain possession of his person, claiming the custody of YOUNG on the ground of arresting him in New-York on a charge of being connected with the Cornish robbery, and also on the ground of the requisition of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. After hearing the case Judge TAPLEY decided that YOUNG must be returned to the custody of HUNT, who made the original arrest. He also decided that it was HUNT's duty, as soon as he brought the prisoner into the State to place him in custody, and to have an examination, and he should require him to do so now, and to deliver his prisoner to the Deputy-Sheriff of York County, with whom, also, the warrant and complaint against YOUNG for the Norway Bank robbery could also be lodged. This was done. HUNT delivered YOUNG over to the Deputy-Sheriff of York, who is also a Deputy for Oxford, and both complaints were lodged against him, and he was taken to Saco jail.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

Detective COYLE yesterday arrested JOSEPH KASSELL, a German, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. The officer stated that a horse and wagon, had been stolen a few days ago from the premises of HARRIS B. LINDSLEY, of Newark, N. J., and it is alleged that the equipage was brought to this City by the prisoner. The horse has been recovered and it is expected that the wagon will also be recovered in a day or two. KASSELL at first declined to go to New-Jersey until a requisition was procured, but before the Court closed he changed his mind, and was handed over to a New-Jersey officer to be taken back for trial.

THE KNIFE.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, of No. 243 East Thirty-First-street was arrested on Friday for disorderly conduct, at the instance of THOMAS PRICE, but he was subsequently discharged. These men met in a Centre-street saloon yesterday and quarreled, when PRICE stabbed his opponent in the eye with a knife, the wound being a severe one. He was arrested and the magistrate required him to give bail for trial.

JUVANILE THIEVES.

JAMES RICE and JAMES HARRISON, aged 13 and 17 years, were arraigned before the Court on a charge of stealing a box of maccaroni from the store of GEO. W. SHELDON, No. 260 Washington-street, and were held for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mrs. JEANNIE M. YERANCE, of No. 156 Waverley-place, charged CATHARINE KEESAN, a colored woman, with the theft of a large number of articles of clothing, a jar of starch, a jar of preserves, a lot of soap, and two pairs of fluting irons, of the aggregate value of $100. The larceny is alleged to have been committed on the 22d day of October, when CATHARINE was employed to do the family washing, and took away the clothing, which was to be returned on the 24th; but as she failed to do so inquiries were instituted, and it was found that she had gone to New-Rochelle. A warrant was issued for her arrest, and she was found at Pelham, in Westchester County, and on being arrested she acknowledged her guilt, and stated that the stolen property was at No. 112 West Thirty-third-street. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ANOTHER DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mrs. KATIE HARDAM, No. 21 West Eighteenth-street, made a charge against MARY FOX, a domestic in her employ, of stealing $40 from her husband's vest pocket. Various articles of value had previously been missed from the house and another girl had been accused of the crime, but the truth was finally discovered by MARY FOX acknowledging her guilt and returning the stolen money. She was committed in default of $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

A VALISE STOLEN.

HENRY CARTER (colored) of No. 89 Washington-street, accused ALEXANDER WILSON, another colored man, of stealing a valise, valued, with its contents, at $50. CARTER stated that WILSON had stolen the valise from the stable where he was employed, and that on being arrested he had admitted having possession of a portion of the missing property. The accused is 19 years of age, was born in Jacksonville, Florida, and employed as a laborer. He was committed in default of $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A LOST CRIMINAL FOUND.

On Friday a man giving the name of ABRAHAM SHERMAN was arraigned and committed on a charge of petit larceny, preferred by Mr. BIRD. It appears that somebody in the Court recognized in the so-called SHERMAN an old offender from Westchester county named JOHN H. TOMPKINS, and telegraphing the fact to Mr. LYONS, the Sheriff of that county, that official on yesterday appeared in court and claimed his own. It appears that two years ago TOMPKINS was on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, Westchester County, charged with arson in the first degree. The evidence against TOMPKINS was conclusive, but while the jury were out deliberating upon a verdict the prisoner managed to escape from the building. The Sheriff of the County at once commenced a search for the escaped prisoner, but without avail, although $1,000 were spent in the effort and the search was prosecuted throughout the country and as far as Montreal, Canada. Suddenly TOMPKINS turned up in this City in the *role* of a petty thief, and Sheriff LYONS, on being confronted with the so-called SHERIDAN, at once recognized the missing criminal, put the handcuffs upon him and bore him off to White Plains again.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ARSON.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer SMITH, of the Eleventh Precinct, saw smoke issuing from the basement windows of the cooper-shop of CHARLES CULLAN, No. 402 East Tenth-street, and on looking in saw PHILIP COOK, a vagrant, busily engaged in building a fire on the floor. An alarm was given and the flames extinguished after a loss of about $50. COOK, of course, was arrested, and subsequently arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of arson. He was asked, on being committed for trial, why he had built the fire, and his reply was "that he only wanted to get warm." The upper floors of the building thus set on fire are occupied by eighteen poor families, and the early discovery of the fire no doubt saved many lives. As it was, great excitement was occasioned among the inmates.

Murder of a French Professor by a Boy.

An extraordinary murder by a boy is reported by the *Droit* as having taken place at Madaillac, France. The victim is a former Professor named DELBOS, who occupied an apartment in the house of a farmer in good circumstances, named LEYMARIE. ELOI, one of the sons of the latter, although aged 14 only, had already given proofs of a most perverse disposition, and had committed several robberies; quite recently he had stolen a small sum of money from M. DELBOS, who had severely reproached him and threatened to send him to prison. This menace inspired the boy with a desire for vengeance. With this intention he procured a bill-hook, and then took his station in a loft over the apartment occupied by M. DELBOS, having previously loosened a plank of the flooring which formed the ceiling to the room below. M. DELBOS at length returned, and after supper remained sitting up reading for some hours, the boy all the time watching him through a crevice between the boards. At one moment M. DELBOS, hearing a slight noise made by a movement of the boy overhead, cast his eyes to the ceiling, and observing that one of the planks appeared badly fastened, got on to a chair to examine it. The boy, with remarkable presence of mind, immediately laid down on it, thinking that his weight would prevent M. DELBOS from raising it. As he had expected, M. DELBOS, feeling that the plank offered a certain resistance, thought that it was sufficiently fast. He shortly afterward went to bed and ELOI presently, hearing from the regularity of his breathing that he was asleep, took his weapon, descended to the room by the aid of the table, which was beneath the opening he had made, and commenced striking M. DELBOS with the bill-hook on the face and breast. A struggle ensued, but soon M. DELBOS, whose hand had been nearly severed from his wrist, fell heavily to the ground. Before entering the loft the boy had left his clothes near a pond close by; he now went and washed the stains of blood from his hands and body, dressed himself and then went to the bed in which his elder brother was sleeping, and slept soundly. In the meantime the cries of M. DELBOS had been heard and, an entry into his apartment having been made, he was found expiring; he was, however, just able to name ELOI as his murderer. The boy has been arrested and has confessed his guilt, relating all the details of the crime with horrible coolness.

H. J. KENDALL, of Worcester, Mass., set out a white ash tree on his premises some two years ago, and it has never yet leaved out, although it is full of sap or life, and the bark and wood remain green. It grows, and has every appearance of thriftiness excepting it does not leave.

PERSONAL.

LAWRENCE TOWNSLEY ESTATE.—Those interested in the above estate, address GUNN & CO., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The anti-freezing, self-acting inodorous water-closet, (the only self-acting water-closet ever introduced,) is acknowledged by all who have examined or used them to be far superior to all others now in use; they cannot leak, freeze or become offensive, requiring no human aid in their operation; preventing the service pipes freezing, and keeping perfectly clean with one-fourth the water leaking from all other water-closets.
ALFRED IVERS,
Plumber and Patentee,
No. 310 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE New-York Medical College for Women will be held at the College, No. 102 East 12th-st., at 8 P. M., Nov. 4.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the Penrhyn Slate Company. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

OPEN TO-MORROW.

THE NEW

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

MAISON DOREE,

UNION-SQUARE.

F. B. SHERWIN & CO.

SCARLET WOOL AND HEAVY SILK UNDERGARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CASHMERE HOSE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

SILK, CASHMERE AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CALAL-ST.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, READY MADE AND TO MEASURE FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS AT
RICHARD GREEN'S,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

SILK, CLOTH AND KID GLOVES, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! A SPLENDID WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOAKS, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL On MONDAY, Nov. 4, BY S. D. SCHUYLER, No. 250 CANAL-ST.
The newest and choicest styles will be offered at nearly the cost of materials alone. All wanting Cloaks or Materials to make them of should see this stock before purchasing. Do not forget the number, 250 CANAL-ST., between Elm and Centre sts., and directly opposite Earles' Hotel.

LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY, Are now offering at retail one of the finest stocks of FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS to be found in the City, comprising POPLINS, (all styles and qualities,) EPINGLINES, SIAMS, WINCEYS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTH, DERBY CORDS, and other styles of dress goods in great variety, and will be offered at ONE HALF THEIR VALUE.

LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, On Monday, Nov. 4, will add to their popular stock of MOURNING GOODS a splendid line of ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
50 pieces of REAL SERGE IMPERIAL.
50 pieces of DRAP DE ALMA, (a new article.)
20 pieces of 8-4 ALL WOOL THIBET.
20 pieces of EXTRA QUALITY TAMESE CLOTH.
30 pieces of 8-4 MERINOES, EXTRA FINE.
At extremely low prices.
Also, a splendid assortment of black LYONS VELVETS, 20 to 40 inches wide, at much below their COST IN GOLD.

LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, Have now in stock a splendid assortment of BROCHE, STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE SILKS, of the latest Paris styles. Also, a splendid line of PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, WHITE AND COLORED SATINS, BROCADES, &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 4, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, FRENCH AND INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, VELVET, SILK, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c. CHILDREN'S NIGHT AND DAY DRESSES, ROBES, CLOAKS, &c. BOY SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c. LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS AND UNDERGARMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY. VELVET, PLUSH, SILK AND REAL ASTRACHAN SUITS, &c., FORMING THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. HEAVY PLAID, STRIPED AND BROCHE POULT DE SOIES. Only $1 50 per yard. RECENT WHOLESALE PRICE $2. EXTRA HEAVY DO., ¾ YARD WIDE, Only $2 per yard; formerly $3. ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST STYLE PARIS NOVELTIES AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 4, JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' VERY BEST QUALITY VELVET CARPETS AT $3 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 75. REAL AXMINSTER CARPETS, $3. ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $2 50. SUPERFINE THREE-PLY CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

THE BEST 12½ CENT MUSLINS, YARD wide.
The best 12½ cent Calicoes.
The best 12½ cent Ginghams.
The best 18 cent De Laines.
The best 20 cent Plaids.
The best 50 cent Alpacas.
The best $1 Merinoes.
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No 225 8th-av.
The largest and richest stock up town of CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, offered for nearly one half of Broadway prices.
Splendid double Broche Shawls at $15, $20, and $25.
Plaid double Shawls, the largest size, all wool very best quality, $6, $7, and $8.
Elegant Styles in Cloaks at $6, $8 and $10.
The cheapest Cloak and Shawl store up town.
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Great sale of Dress Goods in all the new styles and colors, at about half the gold cost, at ADOLF CUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
$30,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, WINDOW-SHADES, TABLE-COVERS, &c., Damaged by fire and water at the late fire, No. 23 Bowery. This stock being badly damaged, must be sold immediately at some price.
Store open from 7 A. M. until 9 o'clock in the evening.
No. 23 Bowery, near Bayard-st.
Store to let.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS., will offer on Monday the GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS since the war.
In consequence of the great decline in prices, at the heavy auction sales of the past week, they now offer ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 50, at $1 00 per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 25, at 75c. per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 00, at 65c. per yard.
and the finest imported at same reduction.
SILK in great variety,
PLUSHES in all colors,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at same reduction.
PARIS KID GLOVES,
In all colors, heretofore at $1 75, now $1 25.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 50, now $1.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 25, now 75c. Great bargains.
The largest assortment of CLOAKINGS in the City at same reduction.
LYONS SILK VELVETS AND SHAWLS at the same reduction.
NEWEST PATTERNS PRINTED DELAINES, 18c.
STANDARD PRINTS, fast colors, 12½c.
4-4 BLEACH SHIRTINGS at 10c.
Finer qualities in same proportion.

LORD & TAYLOR ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C., AT RETAIL. FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, LYONS' SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c., &c. AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. AT RETAIL, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS, IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL: PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS. LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES. RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS To attend to fitting up HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, RICH PARIS SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES—AT RETAIL. PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS, JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN GOODS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, MUSLINS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C., is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, And every kind of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c., &c., at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS. NO. 170 5TH-AV.
Would respectfully solicit an inspection of her fine assortment of RICH LACES, consisting of
Point Applique Skirts,
Point Applique Barbes,
Point Applique Points,
Point Applique Coiffures,
Point Applique Handkerchiefs,
Chantilly Casaques,
Chantilly Flounces,
Chantilly Garnitures,
&c., &c.,
which she will sell at moderate prices.

DRY GOODS

JAMES A. HEARN & SON Will open on MONDAY Another lot of FANCY SILKS, At $1 a yard.
RICH PARIS SILK ROBES At half the cost of importation.
BLACK SILKS Of the celebrated makes of BENNETT and PONSON, At lower prices Than they have been sold for many years.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES Thirty per cent. below cost of importation.
ELEGANT FANCY SILKS At TWO DOLLARS a yard, Cost Three Dollars to import.
LYONS BLACK VELVETS, The finest quality ever imported.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3, Worth $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.
One Hundred Pieces BLACK and COLORED EMPRESS CLOTH EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, Sold within ten days at $1 25.
One Hundred Pieces BLACK and COLORED EMPRESS CLOTH, ONE DOLLAR A YARD, Cost $1 25 Gold to import.
THREE HUNDRED PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, Comprising the latest Paris Novelties At less in currency than they cost in gold.
Two hundred and fifty pieces BLACK ALPACAS and POPLIN ALPACAS, at Forty-five, Fifty and Fifty-five cents.
No. 775 BROADWAY, Above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON Will offer on MONDAY, ELEGANT CLOAKINGS, From Auction, At less in currency than they cost in gold.
Their entire stock of CLOAKS AND SUITS, LADIES' UNDERLINEN AND INFANTS' DRESSES, at Cost.
Also their entire stock of SHAWLS at Cost.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, Above 9th-st.

RIP VAN WINKLE MERCHANTS UNEASY.
Our last week's operations woke them up. Those splendid 1s. MUSLINS, and those MERRIMACK PRINTS at 1s. did the business.
WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHO'S HURT? THE PEOPLE CRY, DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES AND BIG PROFITS, AND THEIR VOICE MUST BE HEARD.
NO WAR RATES IN TIME OF PEACE.
Shun, then, all high-priced dealers, and rally around the stores where their goods are bought in the panic sales of the auction-rooms, and sold at auction prices.
GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF COTTON GOODS.
40,000 YARDS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 12½c.
40,000 YARDS BEST UNBLEACHED MUSLINS EVER MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY, For 12½c! For 1s! For 12½c!
These muslins are from 6c. to 8c. a yard less than they can be bought in any other house in the city. BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, SPLENDID DELAINES 1s. MUSLINS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 1s.
We wish it distinctly understood that these prices are for "CASH DOWN." Credit customers must pay 10 per cent. advance.
F. B.—N.—1867.—T. & H. A.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

M. A. DOUGLASS, No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Importer and manufacturer of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

MILLINERY.

ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, LATEST styles, just received per *Russia*, by Mme. HARTLEY, No. 909 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS BARBERE, FASHIONABLE dressmaker, No. 66 West 14th-st., over R. H. Macy's. No sign.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL. WE OFFER AT 47 CHAMBERS-STREET, Our Wholesale Stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

FOR SIXTY DAYS, WE WILL SELL AT RETAIL FROM OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT PRICES

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
BUSINESS SUITS FROM... $8 TO $25.
DRESS SUITS FROM........$15 TO $30.
OVERCOATS FROM.........$7 TO $30.
PANTS AND VESTS FROM $1 TO $10.
KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON,
No. 47 Chambers-st.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING, Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c. Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. FITHIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

CARPETS.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE. BARGAINS BARGAINS in BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, FINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS. ALSO FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS FOR STORES, HALLS AND ROOMS, STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

H. O. FARRELL.—GREAT SLAUGHTER IN the Carpet market. Having received from Hadden & Haggerty's closing out auction sales over 1,000 pieces Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at prices less than before the war, offer for the next thirty days greater inducements than has ever been offered before at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av.; $500,000 worth of Parlor, Bedroom and Office Furniture, around the corner at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him, or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward. ALEX. BATHGATE.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, kindest and truest horses in the City; he is dark bay, 15½ hands high, long black tail and mane, with clean, small limbs, and perfectly sound; he cannot be excelled under the saddle or in single or double harness; very showy; sold for want of use. Apply in the forenoon at No. 4 West 27th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. E. KEMBLE, THE GREAT clairvoyant, after an absence of several years, has returned to New-York and taken apartments at No. 109 Bleecker-st., where he can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, death, &c.; absent friends, &c.; lost or stolen property, &c. Consultation—Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CERAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HENDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $80 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $25.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Americans traveling going to or returning from the continent of Europe will by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.....$100 First cabin.....$80
Steerage.....30 Steerage.....40
Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, sailing direct at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 45 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Nov. 2
ARAGO.....H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21
FULTON.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $80; steerage $35 Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be adve tised.
For freight or passage apply to the agency or exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 49 Broadway).
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. Conklin, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, at 3 P.M.; and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., for the above places, connecting by the stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southfolds and Riverhead. Returning leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer R. W. Carman, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 1 South-st.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and all points beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River.
All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day.
Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short dock, as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2 11 A. M. Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M. Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M. Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M. Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M. Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 3 P. M. Friday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 5 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Monday, Sept. 23, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. Fox, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave rock-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IS A permanently villiare three-quarters of an hour from the City, can accommodate one or two gentlemen with comfortable and pleasant rooms, with board, during the Winter; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address F. S., Box 3,542 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN a good room, with breakfast and dinner, (first class,) will furnish room all but carpet; location below 14th-st., near 2d-av., or Bowery. Address W. C. D., Box No. 74 Staton B.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $3 each. Apply to W. T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS IN New-York, educated in Europe, and a thorough linguist, desires to reside with a refined and strictly private family. Address E. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 330 West 11th-st., near 6th-st., will let, with board, a large, pleasant room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; also, parlor and bedroom on first floor; references exchanged.

NO. 160, NEW NO. 240 EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE, elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a handsomely furnished room, on the second floor, in a private house.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH-ST.—A VERY DESirable parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let to gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, breakfast if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suite, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM, THIRD STORY, back, to let, with board. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
5-20 Notes, Nov. 2, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which 206 miles, (existing after and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The items on the railroad having priority amount to $2,580,833, making the total mean branes $3,880,833, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1859 to 1863 were large, and after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,197 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of this second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange,
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
The Coupons of the STATE OF ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. DOLLAR BONDS, due on the first Monday of November, (Nov. 4,) will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) NO. 68 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the new organized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.
To the persons or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows:
Paid for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $120 of the said certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern), One Hundred Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer. No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1, 1867. Interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and the accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.
The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE D. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 128 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of The Ratabono Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 23.
GEORGE BRADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON, INTERNATIONAL, CUBAN (Cuba Inter) TELEGRAPH and MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS COMPANIES.—Stock for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 2 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., (5 per cent.,) free of all taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Organized 1853.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Deposits received, from 5 cents up to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 20, will draw interest from Nov. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
The firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. expires this day by its own limitation. HECTOR MORISON and J. H. WHITEHOUSE retire.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
HECTOR MORISON,
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
will continue the business under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., (Special.)
The business of the house will be continued by ED. M. WHITEHOUSE and GEORGE M. WHITEHOUSE, who have formed a copartnership under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., (Special Partnership,) as special partner, contributing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in cash.
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
GEO. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. G. MARQUAND and A. W. DIMOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. G. MARQUAND, who will continue at the same locality.
H. G. MARQUAND,
A. W. DIMOCK.

OFFICE OF C. C. PUFFER & CO.,
No. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the members of the firm of C. C. PUFFER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
L. D. WESTON will sign in liquidation.
C. C. PUFFER,
A. VAUGHN DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

No. 16 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
The undersigne have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business, under the name and style of A. W. DIMOCK & CO.
A. W. DIMOCK,
A. VAUGHN DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. P. A. MOISE returing. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
P. A. MOISE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867. S. W. LAPSLEY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY, at No. 30 Broad-st.,
S. W. LAPSLEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned by the firm name of POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, as Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. JONES will attend to the settlement of the business and sign the firm name in liquidation.
GIDEON POTT,
STRATFORD P. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES.

No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, under the name and style of DAVIDSON & JONES.
STRATFORD P. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1867.
THE FIRM OF WHITEMARSH, BAKER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
W. WAKEMAN alone has power to sign in liquidation.
DWIGHT BAKER, per Attorney.
HENRY C. WHITEMARSH,
DWIGHT BAKER,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the purchase of stores and dwellings and planning and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and entire charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 48 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 by 60; all the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to C. G. SHURRAGAR, No. 131 West 35th-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS full-sized brown-stone house and lot on 21st-st., within a few doors of 6th-av. Houses in perfect order. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. House 22 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Three first-class, high-stoop, full-sized brown-stone houses, in best location; $24,000 to $30,000 each. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 24 King-st. Inquire on the premises from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY, ABOVE SPRING-ST.—A large valuable property, 200 feet deep, for sale; also other desirable property on and near Broadway, now for sale, lease and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—FOR SALE, three lots on 8th-av., 25 feet south of 84th-st., and two lots on south side of 83d-st., 100 feet East of 8th-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 28 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$9,000.—HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with garden; best part of Brooklyn; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, gas, heater, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c. Address G., Box No. 2,909 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
5,129 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn., on Sinnemahoning Creek, 12 miles south of Coudersport, the county town, 2) miles north of Sunbury and Erie Railroad; well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate; there is a Post-office on the land; mail twice a week; the stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year: a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water power for anything; the roads from Coudersport are excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station, on Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Further particulars of
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully located lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the increase in the value of building materials generally, together with the great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements to buyers not to be met with elsewhere, as can be obtained in any neighborhood as pleasant and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars may also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 872, Newark.

$2,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE consisting of fine farms and homes in cities and towns; some farms near Railway, highly improved and eligibly situated, within twenty minutes of depot, for $100 per acre; splendid country residences near Railway, and houses and lots at all prices in town.
J. A. MARTIN, Railway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a house at the corner of Vandyke and Chichester aves., Jamaica, L. I., with 10 lots; 2 first class extension in the rear; 300 yards from the upper railroad depot. Inquire of E. VAN VOORHIS, jr., No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & MILLER, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTate in this City or State, a cotton plantation situated in Southwestern Georgia, containing 3,000 acres, 1,600 of which are now under cultivation. For particulars address S., Box No. 2,871 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for City property, forty miles from New-York, on the Hudson; contains 328 acres; has good dwelling-house, barns, &c. For particulars apply to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., room No. 68.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, or grounds well laid out, within 30 miles of City Hall, in exchange for good quality wines, in bond, or will exchange for unproved property in Brooklyn. Address Post-office Box No. 225 Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, OR FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.; it is full size, contains all conveniences, and is in complete order; early possession can be had. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house, No. 248 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—Nine rooms, with superior light; basement 60x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 113 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 15 and 17 King-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A four-story brown-stone house in 23d-st., with furniture, linen, plate, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND THREE LOFTS, NO. 75 East 19th-st., 75 feet west of Broadway; also, store northeast of Union-square, No. 31 East 17th-st. Inquire of JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., near Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

STORE TO LET—NO. 23 BOWERY, NEAR Bayard-st., and 62',000 worth of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., damaged by fire and water; must be sold this week. No. 23 Bowery, near Bayard-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 3D AV., NEAR 18th-st., to let to private family only; in fine order. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 255 West 33th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to a small American family only.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 146th-st. With all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Remsen-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 27 First-place, Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York. Room No. 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,
Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.
L. SAY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS EDUCATORS.—A THIRD or half interest in the best located, most popular and successful business college in New-England, will be sold to a young man competent to assume charge of a department of instruction, and to share in the responsibilities of management; to parties applying in good faith, every advantage for investigation will be granted. Address, with real name, BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in case or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH—Patents for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated wares wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
220 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—Keys' National Writing Fluid and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode pens. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ARTHON
WILL RECEIVE
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Madougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, (the pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. No. 96 2d-av.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 347 Madison-av.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 895 6th-av., near 55th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each term. Pupils meet, and great pains are taken to teach them HOW TO STUDY. Those who STUDY THOROUGHLY that HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. C. S. Robinson, Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Joel D. Jones,
Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Crosby, Gemaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, William Waterbye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, Jean J. Donaldson,
Dr. Orsamus B. Taylor, William H. Osborn,
George R. Wood, Charles Dawson,
Charles Scribner, John P. Marsh,
Chas. H. Ludington, Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray, William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart, William E. A. Macintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen Oct. 16 and Southampton Oct. 22, and *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Oct. 19 and Southampton Oct. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. Their advices are three days later than those received by the *City of Paris*, but the more important intelligence has been anticipated by our cable dispatches heretofore published.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Roman Question—The Price of Bread—Interesting to Firemen—Death of a Distinguished Dandy—Dramatic Gossip..

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1867.

As you will have doubtless heard by cable dispatches, long e'ae this epistle reaches you, the Parisian press, from the official *Moniteur* to the unofficial and gossipy *Figaro*, has been filled for days past with more or less elaborate articles upon the situation in Italy. The *Siecle* denounces the expedition as persistently as the *Patrie* endorses the project, and the the opinions of the newspapers are pretty equally divided, some urging a vigorous prosecution of the intervention policy, and others masterly inactivity and neutrality in all matters pertaining to Italian affairs. Whose views will prove prophetic, those of M. JOURDAN or those of M. DAROLLE? Time only can tell. Of the in tended sailing of the fleet for Civita Vecchia you are no doubt already aware. This first step, at least, will, I am assured, be speedily taken. And, without further speculation as to results, you remember the proverb: *Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte.*

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

At the last Cabinet council held by the Emperor it is said that the present extravagant high price of bread formed one of the principal subjects of consideration. NAPOLEON has always been of opinion, with the wise old Roman tribune, that if the stomach be kept full the other members of the body corporate will give no trouble. The high price to which the four-pound loaf has attained—twenty-one sous—coupled with the general falling off in all kinds of employment, consequently gives him great concern. The uneasiness which it inspires has been increased by some ugly indications of popular discontent which have recently manifested themselves. Along the public walks in the Champs Elysee and on the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Place de la Bastille, the iron chairs and benches which stood there for the accommodation of the public were on Thursday night all twisted and broken so as to render them unfit for further service. To accomplish this without attracting the attention of the Police a great number of persons must have been employed, and it is this fact which gives to the outrage so serious a character. The newspapers, for obvious reasons, refrain from commenting on it, but in the cafes and public places one hears considerable uneasiness expressed at the occurrence, as it is assumed to indicate a very discontented feeling among the working classes. It is said that they have resorted to this manner of giving expression to their dissatisfaction because it interferes with the enjoyments of those who are better off than themselves. I have heard it rumored that on the same night placards were found posted up on the Faubourg St. Antoine with the words "*Du pain bon marché ou la mort*" ("Cheap bread or death") printed in large characters upon them. Of this there is not a word in the newspapers, and I give it to you merely as a report. That the condition of the working classes is such as to inspire great anxiety to the Government is, however, not to be contested, and unless steps are taken to reduce the price of bread and find employment for those who have been thrown out of work by the existing stagnation, the consequences may be serious. The only class who find steady occupation are those employed by the military contractors. The other day M. ALEXIS GADILLOT gave nearly four thousand of his work people a holiday, to enable them to visit the exhibition, and paid all the expenses of the treat, including a grand dinner. The fact has given rise to a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction among the employed, who say that it is to the activity that is being displayed in these military furnishing establishments they owe their own state of idleness and suffering. There is a good deal of truth in this. Were it not for the uncertainty in which the country is kept by the unsettled condition of its foreign relations, there would be but little ground for complaint in this regard.

INTERESTING TO FIREMEN.

Some experiments were made here one day last week to test the merits of a new invention for the extinction of fires, the results of which will no doubt be read with interest by the members of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Departments. The contrivance consists simply of a composition of a certain clay and salt which, dissolved in water and pumped on the fire, produces a gas which, combining instantaneously with the oxygen contained in the air, at once prevents, by this very combination, the extension of the flames. The inventor gives to the cakes or rolls in which this paste is made up, the title of *cartouches extinctives*, or extinguishing cartridges. The experiments took place in the presence of representatives from all the Paris fire companies, and were conducted with the utmost strictness. A quantity of well-dried wood was heaped together in a large pile, and saturated with tar, and then sprinkled over with residues of varnish and petroleum oil, all matters extremely inflammable, and the combustion of which it is extremely difficult to arrest with a fire-engine, even where there is an abundance of water. Every one knows that if a stream of water is projected from a pump in the centre of a great fire, part of the water vaporises and combines with the burning wood by liberating large quantities of hydrogen, which, so far from extinguishing the flames, only increases their intensity. By the combination of the gas produced by these cartridges with the oxygen of the atmosphere, as I have explained, the flames are instantly arrested, and the fire can be at once got under. It only took two minutes to extinguish the fire of the wood pile set up for the purpose, by means of a pump fed by water to which the cartridges had been previously added. The success of the experiments seemed to be admitted by all present, and there is no doubt that the system will be put into practical application here. The advantages claimed for it by the inventor are first, the means which it affords of mastering a fire in a very short space of time, and by the employment of ten times less water than by the ordinary method; and secondly, of extinguishing and preventing the production of flames, which in manufactories or in farm buildings propagate the fire from building to building and thus neutralize the efforts that might be made to circumscribe its limits. The price of the cartridges is very moderate, and admits of almost every one keeping a stock of them. The mixture of the composition with water can be made either at the moment of its being required, or in advance without at all weakening its effect. Should the results obtained in these experiments be borne out in daily use, the invention will prove of inestimable value to the farmers as well as the fire departments throughout the United States. The loss of life occasioned by the bravery and the self-devotion of the American firemen is very great, and in isolated farm-houses the difficulty of procuring water in sufficient quantity often leads to the destruction of an entire range of valuable buildings. In both cases this invention promises to greatly diminish if it does not put an end to the danger. I shall watch the further experiments made with it and will take care to inform you if they continue to prove satisfactory.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

I stated in my last on the authority of several of the Paris journals that the time for the closing of the Exhibition had been extended to the 17th of next month, at the request of the Emperor. The assertion was made so positively that there appeared to be no reason to doubt it. From a statement which has since been published in the *Constitutionnel* there would appear to have been no authority for this announcement, and that the day originally fixed for the closing—the 31st of the present month—will be strictly adhered to.

The correction of the original statement has caused a good deal of disappointment, for the regular influx of strangers attracted by the Exhibition was the only thing that gave vitality to the trade of the capital. What it will become after their patronage is taken from it, and an additional number of hands is thrown out of employment, people do not care to inquire. It is to be hoped that the improvement that has taken place in the political situation from this morning's announcement in the *Moniteur* in regard to Italy, will induce such a corresponding amelioration in our commercial condition that it will make up for the loss that will accrue from the falling off in the number of foreign visitors, which the closing of the Exhibition will occasion.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED DANDY.

The last survivor of the tribe of male exquisites, of which Beau BRUMMELL and Count D'ORSAY were the leading types, has just departed this life, in the person of the Marquies GUY DE LA TOUR DU PIN. He was the *arbiter elegantiarum* in all matters relating to manners, dress and equipages, and his *beaux mots* were often quoted, for like his two great predecessors, he was a man of intellect and wit. He was one of the founders of the Jockey Club, and his funeral services, which were celebrated on Thursday last at the Madeleine, counted a larger number of the sporting confraternity among the attendants than are usually to be seen at religious ceremonies.

THE STAGE.

A couple of accidents which might have led to very serious consequences occurred at two of the Paris theatres last week. One was an alarm of fire which took place during the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Theatre Lyrique. About 11:30 some sparks fell from the drops on the centre of the stage, and the curtain being immediately lowered a panic broke out among the audience. A rush was made for the doors, which fortunately were large and numerous enough to admit of easy egress, so that no accident worth mentioning occurred. In the meanwhile an engine was brought to bear on the fire, and at once extinguished it. The audience, reassured, returned to the *salle*, and the performance was concluded without further trouble. At the Theatre Lafayette, during the attack on the farm-house in the second act of the "Fiancée des Buttes Chaumont," the stage-manager, M. BERTHOLLIER, while setting fire to one of the petards which gives the effect of a discharge of musketry behind the scenes, received the full charge of powder in his breast, and was knocked senseless on the ground. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, and it is not thought that the accident will be productive of any serious injury to him. While the emotion caused by this occurrence drew the attention of the employes of the theatre to the wounded man, a piece of tinder which had fallen from his hand continued to burn on the ground near a box filled with powder. A fireman fortunately perceived the danger and flung a bucket of water on the tinder and on the box, which had already caught fire. How little do the audiences who enjoy these spectacular effects, appreciate the danger which they incur in witnessing them.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

British Opinion of the Political and Financial Policy of the United States.

From the London Times, Oct. 23.

The Northern people, as their true representative men have always emphatically testified, struck down slavery, not because they loved the negro, but *because they were determined to preserve the Union.* They have now been committed by the Republican extremists to a formal acknowledgement of the right of the blacks to govern a large section of the country, although a part of the very theory of the Government is that education should go before the franchise. In this reversal of all their former policy they may have seen sufficient cause to withdraw from the Radical faction. But they have other causes of discontent. While the country is bowed down beneath the load of taxation, so that, as an ex-member of Congress recently declared in Ohio, "the working man in America is taxed higher per head than in any other country in the world," and while the people are striving to improve the position of their bonds in the market in order that the rate of interest may be reduced, a leading Radical, one of the buttresses of the party, comes forward with a proposal to cheat the national creditors by paying the interest in currency instead of gold. It is true, indeed, and we gladly record the fact, that the public journals of the party have instantly denounced this amazing act of folly. The Secretary of the Treasury has hastened to reassure the public mind, and Mr. BUTLER is at present the only public advocate of an infamous proposition. But this man is too cunning a politician to have committed an obvious mistake. He either thinks, or believes himself to be, supported by a certain section of his constituents. Even BUTLER dare not openly hoist the standard of "repudiation," but he is preparing the way for it by suggesting a dishonest evasion of the national obligations. The mischief that is done meanwhile is scarcely to be over-estimated. The public confidence in United States Bonds is kept wavering, and the six per cent. rate of interest threatens to be perpetual. So much have the people to thank their Radical leaders for. But more even than this remains behind. The whole country is agitated and disturbed by the deplorable condition of the South. Trade is paralyzed, credit is shaken, and the very word "reconstruction" has become hateful to the people. We need not accept questionable authority for these statements. They are repeated in every Republican journal, and by almost every Republican speaker throughout the United States. One of the Senators of New-York, elected last year on account of his extreme Radical opinions, is reported to have said at a Republican Convention in Syracuse, that "the country wants repose, wants an end of reconstruction, not only for the sake of reconstruction, but for the sake of the interests which lie behind. Those interests and those people, prices are oppressive." These sentiments everywhere fill the public mind, and far outweigh the class jealousies and hatreds upon which the Republicans have flourished since 1860.

In the jungle of American politics it is impossible to trace out the precise leaning of this new growth. Events sometimes seem to be advancing forward to a point from which no destiny can turn them aside, when, with the quickness of thought, they are seen to be drifting in exactly the opposite direction. A hundred unforeseen circumstances may interpose to arrest the reaction which is now unmistakably progressing in the public mind. The President may be over-elated by the recent victories, and persuade himself that the people have learned to appreciate his policy, and that it will be safe to exhibit some new development of it. The time may come when his efforts to maintain the inviolability of the Constitutional law will be applauded by his countrymen; but it, as we believe, he sincerely desires to serve his country, he can succeed best by practising patience and keeping silence. If the common sense of the nation is allowed to work out its own course, the party in power will be judged fairly according to its deserts. Its long hold of office and its vast popularity have produced the effect which is usual in such cases—it has been betrayed into excesses which seem likely to be its ruin. It has filled every public office with its most corrupt agents and dependents, it has created a "negro difficulty," *which it will take generations to unravel, and it has experimented upon the national finances and commerce until a general sense of insecurity has been established.* If the present disorganized state of the party should lead to the restoration to power of its moderate and able members, who still within its ranks, we cannot doubt that the whole nation would greatly gain, and Mr. MCCULLOCH's ardent aspirations for a four per cent. rate of interest might at some future time be gratified. *While the Builers of the country are permitted to unsettle the national credit at their will the relief prayed for by the people is not likely to be enjoyed.*

THE NEW-YORK STAGE.

Summary of the Views of an English Playgoer.

From the London Times, Oct. 22.

Having now completed my tour of the New-York theatres, the most fitting conclusion to my short series of letters will, I think, be an enumeration of the results I deduce from my observations and inquiries. I give this in the form of a "report," incurring the risk of being charged with self-repetition or even of self-correction, if this letter be compared with those that have preceded it.

1. With the exception of the Bowery, the New-York theatres, considered as edifices, furnish models which the London architect would do well to imitate, as they are light, commodious, and so arranged as to allow nearly the whole of the audience a good view of the stage. The theatres in London that most resemble them are Astley's, in its present condition, and the small house at Highbury Barn. But a far better imitation—one, indeed, that exceeds the originals—is the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, in which the lightness of the American house is qualified by gorgeous "appointments" scarcely to be matched anywhere.

2. The New-York audiences are, for the most part, extremely seated and decorous, and, save at the Bowery, seem devoid of the decidedly plebian element. This deficiency, which, perhaps, more than any other peculiarity, renders an American audience remarkable to an English visitor, may be attributed partly to the architectural arrangement by which the gallery, with its low-priced seats, is kept out of sight, partly to a disposition among the operative classes to make as good a figure as their fellow-citizens. It is quite probable that a working man may be among the aristocrats of the house—a contingency which is scarcely possible at a fashionable London theatre. The sedateness of the New-York public may, however, be suddenly broken up when a change seems least to be expected, and an assembly that has apparently been composed of stern judges will all at once be tickled with a straw. Of this we had one instance in the enthusiastic delight created by *Lotte* in the "Pet of the Petticoats." Nor does the Puritanical element of the population at all control the moral tone of the theatre as it does in England. It keeps several people away altogether, and confines them to "museums" and concerts, but those who have passed the Rubicon that separates the playhouse from the rest of the world will endure grazes on propriety that would scarcely be tolerated in London.

3. The people of New-York are, as a rule, resolute playgoers, like the people of Paris. The formal and decorous are quite as steady in their patronage of the drama as those who make noisy demonstrations of delight, and the theatre is a necessary social institution in America to a degree which can scarcely be conceived by the ordinary Londoner. The merchant of the British capital, who retreats from the neighborhood of the Exchange to his handsome suburban villa, and there,

"——otium et oppidi,
Laudat rura sui,"

has quitted the theatrical world altogether, and, if he speaks of the stage at all, refers to his early patronage of it as to one of the venial sins of his youth. The commercial grandee of Wall-street, on the other hand, who performs an analogous operation by moving from New-York to the adjacent city of Brooklyn, when the hours of business are over finds two theatres in his vicinity. Fancy two big playhouses at Clapham or Tottenham, or Holloway, sufficiently patronized to permit the engagement of the first actors in the country!

4. With all their ardent love for theatrical amusements, I have no hesitation in saying that the Americans care much more for the actors than for the merits of the play itself. This predilection is consistently accompanied by a regard less to a perfect *ensemble* than to the excellence of the "star" of the evening, and, granted the utmost impossible case of a theatrical critic devoting the whole of his notices to the exclusive exaltation of one particular artist at the expense of every other member of the profession, New-York would offer a fine field for his exertions, with, however, this drawback—that he would be answered by literary opponents, in a plain "show-up" kind of style, totally unlike anything in the Old Country. Youth and personal appearance have much to do with the success of a female artist, and, I fear, are allowed to overbalance the proper estimation of talent. At the present day no performer who is regarded as *passé* in London should look for success in America, unless backed by a reputation sufficiently large to awaken universal curiosity.

5. As a consequence of the fact recorded in the last paragraph I would, however, mention another, which is of high importance to the English public, and that is, that the "star system" prevails in America to an extent elsewhere unknown. WALLACK's regular company stands, indeed, apart from the rest, but an actor at any other theatre who has only appeared as one of the "stock," never as a "star," has obtained no testimonial whatever of the estimation in which he is held by American public. The present houses for tragic "starring" are Niblo's and the Broadway, to which would be added the Winter Garden, had it not been destroyed by fire. The houses for comic "starring" are the Broadway (which is dedicated to both Muses,) the Olympic and Wallack's the last during the recess. For exceptional displays, such as those of French and Italian talent, there is the Théâtre Francais, in an extremely genteel, but somewhat out-of-the-way quarter. Here Mme. RISTORI drew crowded audiences, and here, unless I am greatly mistaken, Mr. BATEMAN's French operatic troupe is drawing crowded houses still. Mrs. LANDER, who performs in high tragedy, selected, indeed, this theatre during her recent sojourn at New-York, but it must be borne in mind that she played in a translation of "Elisabetta," and wished to be regarded as the English Ristori. But for ordinary purposes a "star" would scarcely choose the Théâtre Francais.

6. Though the regular theatrical season scarcely begins till September, the English artist who wishes to try his fortunes in the New World should, at any rate, make his arrangements early in the year. At present all vacancies are filled, and will remain so till MAY, while the constant attractions of the ballet "Black Crook," which, being almost devoid of plot, admits the introduction of any eccentric novelty, bars Niblo's, one of the most important theatres, against every actor of any legitimate department, and the bar may last till Christmas or twelvemonth for anything that can be predicted to the contrary. One question the migrating artist should ask himself is this—Whether he has really anything new to offer, or is sufficiently conspicuous at home to have become an object of curiosity abroad? If he cannot answer this in the affirmative, he had better keep his passage money in his pocket. The "Black Crook" is simply liked because a ballet on the large scale has never been seen before, and a second "Crook" would, I am sure, meet with but crooked fortune. Madame RISTORI, an Italian actress, who did not sing, and was a Marchioness WITHAL, was anything new; new also is an opera by OFFENBACH. Those who imagine that New-York is a convenient place for carting off any trifle to publish it is useless in Europe are egregiously mistaken. The Americans can appreciate histrionic excellence, and they have appetite for novelty, but for anything that is neither nor good they have no relish whatever. And let me emphatically repeat an assertion which I made on a former occasion, that there is nothing vulgarizing in their influence. Like all other people they may be tickled by an oddity, but they are perfectly capable of appreciating the utmost refinement in acting. To prove this assertion, I need only point to the crowds who have thronged to witness Mr. JEFFERSON's representation of "Rip Van Winkle."

7. To the dramatist, save under certain exceptional circumstances, New-York offers, in my opinion, but slight encouragement. In the first place there is no International law, which permits the manager of the American theatre to run the whole of the London repertory gratis; in the second, no original drama has already received applause in the Old Country will be preferred to one that has passed no ordeal whatever. But a great scene-painter would, I think, find it worth his while to cross the Atlantic. He would find a people endowed with an almost morbid appetite for scenic decorations, and no artist as hasty at all equal to supply the demand. The grand scenes are now purchased in England to be taken to America, after they have answered pantomimic purposes at home; but there is plenty of money to pay for them if they were shown at New-York in the first instance, and they do not come like a celebrated piece on the strength of their English reputation. The lack of scenic art cannot be better expressed than by the assertion that, whereas in London, even the humblest theatres can boast of a well-executed drop-curtain, such a luxury is rare at New-York.

8. If, however, some undaunted genius should aspire to write original plays for New-York, in spite of all judicious warnings to the contrary, I would advise him to try his hand at a class of composition which, without the assistance of a manager filled with the spirit of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, would not gain for him a single sixpenny in London. Let him write broad farces—the farcer the better on subjects borrowed from the earlier history of England. Queen ELIZABETH and MARY STUART, for instance, are rather bores than otherwise to the irreverent playgoers of England, but the Americans look to them as their noted ancestors, much as the aristocrats of Athens looked to the mythic founders of their families. Nor must the play be written in an anti-English spirit: for, amid all the bickerings between the two nations, the Americans harbor a deep love for their Old World, and if a date is taken prior to that of the family quarrel, this feeling can express itself without restraint,—don't let King PHILIP conquer Queen ELIZABETH, especially while Cuba belongs to the Spaniards.

And so much for the "Stage in New-York."

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

British Views as to its Spirit and Obligations—French Intervention Deprecated.

From the London Times, Oct. 23.

The crisis in the Papal States, precipitated by the unreflecting impatience of GARIBALDI, brought the French and Italian Governments face to face, with right on one side and reason on the other. *By the literal construction of the September Convention, France had a right to require from Italy the protection of Rome and the Pope against all assailants*, or, in case of default, to assume that duty herself. Of that position an active and influential party in France took advantage. The Pope was actually exposed to the attacks against which he was guaranteed, and it could be urged, therefore, as it was urged with unimpeachable logic, that the Italians were either unable to fulfill their engagements or prepared to repudiate them. In either case the right of intervention devolved upon France. The Emperor NAPOLEON was at liberty to do that which King VICTOR EMMANUEL either could not or would not do. In other words, he might dispatch a second expedition to Rome and once more occupy that capital with a French garrison. This much is beyond denial. The French journals in the interest of the Papal Party pounced with characteristic precision on the letter of the Convention, and established the logical dilemma without leaving an opening for evasion. A certain condition for which France had stipulated was left to be fulfilled by Italy. It was not fulfilled, and, as the infraction of the agreement must necessarily express either bad faith or incompetence on the part of the defaulter, it became the right of France to intervene.

But if the right of France can be thus concisely stated, *the reason on the side of Italy admits of most effectual establishment. By the strict interpretation of the September Convention Italy appears bound to an impossibility.* No Government in the world, least of all such a Government as that of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, could effectually or at all times prevent the irruption of insurgents into the Papal territories along a frontier of such length and accessibility. We know well what such a blockade implies. The whole Italian army could not suffice for the duty, especially when *the invaders are the Italian people.* There was, indeed, one course by which the King's troops could frustrate the objects of the insurrection. If they could not shut the insurgents out of Rome, they might anticipate them in getting there. The Royal forces could march upon the capital, and so secure it, together with the person of the Pontiff, against all attack; but this course would again be at va iance with the letter of the Convention. The King of Italy had agreed that he would neither attempt nor permit others to attempt any aggression upon the Papal States, and this undertaking might be held as forbidding him to cross the frontier even for the sake of averting worse results.

Greater reason, however, even than this has the Italian Government to allege for its claims. The right of the French Government was not a right which, in the interest of France itself, ought not to be rigorously enforced. The September Convention was not the definite settlement of a dispute. It was simply *the suspension of a difficult question by means of a provisional compromise.* No statesman in Europe, least of all the Emperor of the French, believed that the Roman Question could remain as it was thus left. No one believed that it would be again opened except in favor of the Italians. The Convention merely prolonged a dubious position of affairs, and left scope for the operation of time and events in mitigating the abruptness of an inevitable catastrophe. When the French garrison left Rome it was a natural consequence that the Romans should recover their liberty, and that Rome should become the capital of Italy. For that, however, the French Government was hardly prepared. A compromise, therefore, was effected, and while the French on their part agreed to march out, the Italians agreed not to march in. In the interval the question, perhaps, might solve itself, but that the solution is its ultimate term, and with due reservations on behalf of the Pope, would give Rome to the Italians was never doubted.

To any unbiased observer it would seem that, while *there was no reason in favor of French intervention, there was every reason against it.* By armed interference on behalf of the Pope, LOUIS NAPOLEON would undo all the work which he achieved in Italy at such cost and with such credit; he would take once more upon himself a Protectorate of which but a short time ago he was only too happy to be rid; and he would open a wide and advantageous field to that spirit of revolution which it has been his mission to combat, and the conquest of which proved his title to the Throne. *If the affairs of Italy are left to the Italian Government the Roman question may be settled*, but without violence to popular opinion or disturbance of European peace. If the work were appropriated by the French Government no man can forecast the consequences. Italy and France would become enemies, and all the recent combinations, or assumed combinations, of States might be reorganized or developed with the gross peril of war. The French must have had enough of Rome. The last occupation was prolonged through tedious years because the difficulty of terminating it seemed even greater than the burden of keeping it on, and it was terminated at last because it became harder to stay than to go. A policy which would gratuitously renew such an embarrassment as this cannot possibly be reconciled with wisdom or reason. On the part of the Italian Government there was *no willful violation of the Convention of September.* That Convention left it in a position which could only be provisionally maintained, but neither VICTOR EMMANUEL nor RATTAZZI precipitated the present crisis. All Europe anticipated that Rome must some day fall to the Italians, but the Italian Government was content to wait, though the suspense had cost it dear. It was at the expense of Italian peace and prosperity that LOUIS NAPOLEON, for the sake of his "freedom of action," kept this Roman question open. But the connection as thus preserved only subsisted by a thread, and none knew better than the Emperor himself that the thread should ultimately be snapped and not twisted anew into a bond of embarrassing obligation. The time for decision, if it has not now arrived, must arrive at last, when *Rome must be occupied by the forces of a regular Government; but between its occupation by France and its occupation by Italy there is a difference too prodigious to be estimated.* The latter course might settle the Roman question once and for all; the former would reopen it, to the ruin, perhaps, of the Italian Kingdom, to the infinite peril of Europe, and to the inextinguible detriment of France herself. If the Emperor can avert an immediate convulsion, as seems not impossible, and can reconcile the exactions of the September Convention with the exigencies of that kingdom which he himself created, he will deserve all credit for his success; but the difficulty itself will still remain to be dealt with, and will be a never-failing source of such perils and alarms as those from which we have now, perhaps, unexpectedly escaped.

BRITISH FINANCE.

The Failure of the Royal Exchange Bank, of Liverpool.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 23.

The failure of the Royal Bank has created much less agitation on the Liverpool Exchange today than might have been apprehended. The history of this bank is remarkable. It was established in May, 1836, with shares of £1,000 each, and a paid-up capital of £600,000, which was at that time larger than the capital of any analogous establishment in Liverpool. In the following year the great panic occurred from the suspension of the three American houses of WILDES, WILSON and WIGGIN, and although this was a period of extreme trial the shares a few years afterward attained a premium equal to about 70 per cent. on the amount paid up. The railway panic of 1847 followed, and on the 18th of October in that year the Royal Bank stopped, among a number of banks and firms that were falling on every side. The difficulty on that occasion was reported to have been caused by advances of reckless amount to a few individuals, an uncovered total of nearly £600,000 having, it was alleged, been granted to a single firm. At that date the number of shareholders was about 260, and extraordinary efforts were at once made for a resuscitation. These were successful, and within six weeks a meeting was held, at which it was announced that the bank would reopen on the following day—the 1st of December. To inspire perfect confidence for the future an entire reorganization had been adopted, and it will now be an important question whether the peculiar conditions then framed with the view of completely preventing a recurrence of mismanagement, have from that time to the present been faithfully fulfilled. The new deed of settlement stipulated that the £1,000 shares should be converted into smaller ones in order to enlarge the constituency, and that new capital should be raised by preference shares of £100 each, fully paid up, bearing 7 per cent. interest, with right to have profits beyond. Meanwhile only 5 per cent. was to be called up, and no original shareholder until a reserve fund should have been created to the amount of £100,000, and it was further provided that the paid-up capital only, should be employed in advances on open account; also that no advance should be made beyond £20,000 without security, and that the highest advance on any security whatever should be £50,000. The shares of the bank were not to be accepted as security, the directors were to have no voice on advances to parties connected with them either by relationship or business, and the paid directors and managers were not to have any advances whatever. The two paid directors were to receive £1,000 per annum each, and were to constitute along with the manager a permanent committee, two being a quorum, to determine upon advances or the the opening of accounts, and no advances were to be made against the veto of any one of them. The contemplated reserve fund of one hundred thousand pounds does not appear to have been attained. The nominal quotations of the shares shortly before the present stoppage were 9¾ to 10 for the ordinary, with £10 paid, and 100¾ to 101¼ for the preference. Last year they stood at a much higher point. The existing paid up capital is £660,000, and the number of shareholders is only about 150, and these largely females—widows or unmarried ladies; but as the general list contains names of wealthy merchants and others, and the liability is unlimited, there can be no doubt that all the creditors will be paid in full. It has been reported that the assets are of a favorable character, but in any case the fact of the suspension having become unavoidable in the face of such manifold restrictions in the deed of arrangement, furnishes another illustration of the folly of expecting that security can be imparted to any business by a multitude of written rules.

THE ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS.

Letter from one of the Captives—Interesting Narrative of their Sufferings.

From the Bombay Gazette, Sept. 26.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in Bombay, from Dr. BLANC, one of the prisoners at Magdallah, has been courteously placed at our disposal by the recipient, and will be read with interest, we doubt not, by the public:

MAGDALLAH, July 23, 1867.

MY DEAR ——: I really do not know whether I am writing to the living or the dead, to a confirmed bachelor, to a happy Benedict, or to a *flaneur* at the Paris Exhibition. All your insult, dear friend—since I left Aden not a line! Well, I will not bully you too much, as you might retort the same argument on me, the only difference being that you know where I am, and I only guess where you are. Never mind—at the eve of a serious attack we can afford to forget our friends, so that even should the worst happen, they might keep our memory as a pleasing thought. I suppose that from the papers you must from time to time have seen something about our adventurous mission, its rise and fall, and last all its elements being consigned to *Carrere dans l'* the summary of our career in the country is easily made. First period of sunshine, basking in the smiles of royalty, from Jan. 28, 1866, to 15th May of the same year. On that day great *fiasco!* From honored guests we were turned into prisoners, insulted, seized by the executioners' myrmidons, our swords, belts and capes violently wrenched from us, our uniforms torn, we were dragged along in the audience-hall in that humiliating position before all the officers of THEODORUS' army. From that day the second period begins, all of darkness and of anxiety, always worse and worse. After a few days of respite and quiet, semi-prisoners at Gaze from the day of our seizure to the end of May, for a couple of weeks were pretty free at Gaffat. On the 28th of that month, second confiscation of arms and property (the latter afterward restored;) trial and confinement in a black tent near the King's house at Debra Tabor. I was, however, allowed to return to Gaffat on account of typhus and cholera prevailing there. 3d of July, Mr. Rosenthal and myself seized at Gaffat by the King, brought to Debra Tabor, tried, sent into a dark house, where we were obliged to have candles lighted all day. 5th July, sent to Magdallah; arrived at the fortress on the 12th of the same month, traveling without bedding or change of clothes through the rainy season. Four days afterwards chained by the leg, like rabid camels, all in one small room. Afterward RASSAM got a house. PRIDIEUX and myself a small shed unfit for an Irish pig, still better than the previous omnibus system. Since then, more than a year ago, we have remained *in statu quo*, the irons gradually wearing away every muscle of our inferior extremities, and long confinement ruining our health and weakening our brain. However, left alone we managed to make ourselves more comfortable. In November PRIDIEUX and myself built a better hut; CAMERON, also, a small and modest one, it is true; RASSAM as good a house as can be found in Abyssinia. STERN and ROSENTHAL live in the first house assigned to me; PERRUS and PIETRO (an Italian) have small huts for the day time; at night in "the kitchen." All we wish is to be able to remain as we are until "THOMAS ATKIN" comes. Our chains are no fun, however—heavy, disagreeable things. RASSAM being, as the natives say, the 'master of the dollars,' managed to get some lighter ones put on, a kind of patent ring, invented by our former head jailor; but what can poor fellows like PRIDIEUX and myself expect? 'Master of salts, a house in common, used also as a dispensary, heavy fetters, contempt and impertinence are all the natives bestow upon the poor white men. Dull times, no books, seldom papers, nothing but our own selves to snarl at, but THEODORE to curse. Bad food, horrid beds, tyranny and bullying from every one. Dear friend, pity the European captives of Theodorus. But enough about ourselves—a few words about our "kind dear host;" we have not brought him good luck—he is going down so fast that he must collapse shortly into a mere brigand—why, he is one already! No country, no people, no friends; he lives by plunder, and passes the time torturing or killing, not his enemies, he seldom can get hold of them now, but his friends and his soldiers. He seems to have adopted a new system of religion and medicine; he sacrifices daily some hundred victims, to what divinity I cannot say, unless it is something like the furies he worships; and to cure the excitement of his nervous system, the cries of those he burns alive are the only solace he can find. When we arrived he imposed upon us by his sweet tongue; we saw only the wild beast at rest, in its direst state, we thought him good, the rebels bad, and that virtue and goodness would at last prevail over rebellion and mutiny. But the mask soon fell, even at Gaze we saw the six feet long hippopotamus with tearing to pieces the delicate skin of an Abyssinian lady, and her corpse removed on a small mat trickling with her blood, but this was nothing. Gondar disappeared in flames, kindled by the "father of his people"—so that the rebels on the surrounding height might see far and distant the glare of the doomed city; priests, women, and a few wretches supposed to be rebels were added as fuel; so that fire should not go out by want of materials. Chiefs after chiefs were chained, tortured, and crowed together in small huts; day after day new murders, new tortures, until one morning he reigned the sight of 370 of his soldiers butchered on a mere suspicion of their intention of desiring to run away. This was, however, too much; even the greatest scoundrels around him got frightened; desertion of all the men from the few provinces until then still faithful to him took place the next morning, so that *the same* that day off 370 corpses kept him in the remainder of his Kingdom—rather a heavy bill of fare. In this country there is no rule, no more sovereign, anarchy alone rules supreme—peasants murder soldiers, soldiers peasants, and THEODORUS both. The Galla are in the field, WAKEMBUM GOBAZE is knocking about, and anxious to have a slap at THEODORUS, but afraid of his own soldiers. This cannot last very long; the peasants kill their cows and leave the soil to take care of itself, they stand in arms and defend, in their way, their property. For us it is bad enough; little chance we have if our people do not come soon. THEODORUS on his last legs does not stand on trifles. What carers he not for the Queen of England; of her friendship? He wants blood, nothing else; of black he ought to be satiated, next he will try what the white man's is like; indeed, he has nearly begun, as a few days ago he killed the six remaining servants of the five Europeans who had January tried to escape. One of these servants was a native of Massowah, so you see he is getting on. Our only hope is that, reduced as he is, he will not venture here, having to cross eighty miles of country all in arms against him; especially if GOBAZE, his blood enemy, is in the neighborhood. These two must come to a clash some day; for our sake the sooner the better, though as far as liberty is concerned it matters little. We would not be allowed to leave the country; only an army can do that. No one in this country believes in the white man any more, and, unless they get a practical lesson, diplomacy will be of no avail. Still, in GOBAZE's hands our lives are safe. If THEODORUS comes here after the raise I can only say, in that case, *vive pro nobis.* Good bye. Send me all the news and extracts of the Indian papers about our affairs. I should like to see their opinions. Believe me yours, affectionately,

(Signed) H. BLANC."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPT UNDER EXAMINATION MAY CONSULT HIS COUNSEL—DISCRETION OF REGISTER.

In the matter of Charles G. Patterson.—In this case the bankrupt being under examination requested that he might be permitted to consult with his counsel in relation to his answers and to have his counsel's assistance in drawing his answers.

The Register granted the request, provided such consultation did not cause delay in the proceedings.

The counsel for the examining creditors objected, and on his request the Register certified the point to the Court.

By the Court—Within the limit stated by the Register, that is to the extent of allowing to the bankrupt the privilege of consulting with his counsel while under examination, provided that such consultation does not cause delay in the proceedings, the Register is the proper judge of the propriety of allowing to the bankrupt such privilege, and the Court will not interfere with the exercise of such discretion in ordinary cases.

NOTICE OF SECOND AND THIRD MEETING.

In the matter of Charles A. McIntire.—In this case the Register certified to the Court the two following questions: 1. Whether, when the discharge is applied for ten days from the adjudication, the notice form No. 52, as containing the notice of the second and third general meetings of the creditors, must be mailed to all the creditors known to the bankrupt, or only to those creditors who have proved their debts? 2. Whether, in applying for the order to show cause why that discharge should not be granted, the bankrupt must furnish to the Register the request, (Form No. 28,) in order that the second meeting may be called in the order to show cause?

Held by the Court—That the notice need be mailed only to the creditors who have proved their debts.

That it is not necessary that the request (Form No. 28) should be furnished.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

The United States vs. *James W. Freeman.*—The testimony for the Government was substantially closed with the testimony of Miller, whose direct examination we have given in full. His cross-examination showed that he had led a wandering life, had been an actor and served in the rebel army, and had been indicted for this same transaction, but otherwise his testimony was not shaken.

The defendant gave some testimony to show that Freeman was not in New-York on one occasion when witnesses for the Government spoke of having seen him, and he also called several witnesses to prove his previous good character, and that he had served in the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, and had done well.

The case was argued in his behalf by Mr. Smith, and by Mr. Phelps for the prosecution.

The Judge charged the jury that an officer who, by virtue of his office, charges a citizen with fraud upon the revenue, and threatens proceedings against him, and thereupon, by himself or another demands and receives money from such citizen as a consideration for forbearing proceedings, is guilty of extortion; that if the defendant took this money with a corrupt intent, it made no difference whether Budelman at the time he paid it, intended to get it back and have him arrested, and that to convict, the jury must find that Miller did what he did with Freeman's knowledge and for his benefit.

The jury retired at half past three, and after being out for about six hours, were discharged, in consequence of the sudden and serious illness of one of the jurors.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate: Of Magdalen Boerum, Nicholas Van Heynigen, Henry Badum, Peter Lorillard, Joseph Wolfe, Joseph Isnard, Matthew Daly, Edward Sherlock, William C. McKenna, Isabella Cochran and Hannah W. Hall.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted as follows: To George W. Gatter, Mary Cronogue, Mary Fitzsimmons, Charles Sullivan, Wilson W. Gray, Thomas Gall